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WHY FOSTER AND CLEVELAND SHIFTED THE OPTION.

Readers of the OBSERVER will remember that when Mr. Cleveland's message vetoing the seigniorage bill appeared, we pointed out that the foundation of his whole elaborate argument rested upon his amazing assertion in effect that an inference from the law was of more value than the express command of the law. That is to say, he admitted that the parity clause of the Sherman "makeshift" expressly gave the option of the coin of redemption of the notes issued under it to the people (the Secretary of the Treasury representing them), and withheld that privilege from that part of the people who hold the notes, but he brazenly insisted that, inasmuch as the law went on to say that it was the "established policy of the United States to maintain the parity of the metals," its inference that that could only be done by transfering the option to the note holders took precedence of the express letter of the law. They will also recall how we pointed out the President's jugglery with the word "metals" and the word "coins." The parity of the coins has been maintained, it is true, but it is a fact, known to all, that the value of the metals has parted farther and further since he required Mr. Carlisle to follow the Republican precedent of shifting the option from the people to the note holders. Yet, if one will examine the Sherman law, he will see that it is the parity of the "*metals*" and not of the *coins* which the law declares it to be the established policy of the United States to maintain. The legal tender quality maintains the parity of the coins.

We have said the foregoing by way of introduction to calling attention to the masterly demonstration of Mr. Cleveland's error in Mr. Bryan's speech printed elsewhere. See the sub-head "Debtor and Creditor," and realize from its perusal how impossible it was that the President's course could have had any other effect than to depreciate silver (the metal) in comparison with gold—that is to reverse the law's injunction to maintain the parity of the two metals.

See also the second paragraph under the sub head "All Classes Must Suffer," that is, all class s but the ultimate money changers, who, like the vulture, feed only upon the dead.

(From Friday's Daily Edition.)

MR. BRYAN'S GREAT SPEECH.

Mr. Bryan disappointed some of his auditors in not giving them an illustration of his wonderful oratorical powers in an ex tempore speech. But he especially disappointed his enemies, who were lying in wait for the unguarded word that he might let slip in a flight of oratory, and who had evidently made all their preparations for picturing him as a wild and red mouthed anarchist.

Instead of gratifying these public enemies, the Democratic nominee did precisely what he should have done on such an occasion: He had carefully written out every word he had to say, and, with exception of the superb peroration which he had committed to memory, he read his text with almost equal care.

The result is that he has presented to the thirteen millions of voters who are to render a verdict for or against his cause in November, a campaign document covering all the important issues involved and that is literally unanswerable.

We have read the whole address, and it is our deliberate opinion that it surpasses all similar documents in ability and is a wise and temperate concession to the occasion. There is not a superfluous word in all its length, nor an idea that deserved not the airing that was given it. Nevertheless, by employing his extraordinary gift of antithetical phrasing, the great Nebraskan has caused this otherwise dry and argumentative document, condensed to the last degree, to charm the ear and fix the attention as if embellished with the flowers of rhetoric.

Without doubt this last extraordinary effort fixes Mr. Bryan's place as the first of American statesmen.

THE FIFTY CENT DOLLAR.

One of the most amusing arguments which we hear from our friends, the goldbug enemy—and they never seem to appreciate the inconsistent attitude in which they place themselves when they put it forward—is their proposition that the silver people advocate a 50 cent dollar. The truth is just the reverse. The law makes the 400 millions of silver dollars now in circulation a legal tender, equal to the gold dollar. Yet the bullion value of each of these silver dollars is but little over 50 cents as measured by gold. Our goldbug friends wish to keep up this dishonest currency, now kept afloat by the fiat of the government. The silver Democrats wish the metals of the gold and the silver dollar brought to a parity by according to each metal the same privileges at the mints.

That is the difference between the two doctrines.

Voices from New York.

Dr. McDuffie, and his daughter, Mrs. Nash Bunting, returned from their northern trip Thursday. Mrs. Bunting has entirely recovered her health, and the Doctor is rejuvenated. They visited Canada and Niagara and Saratoga, spending most of their time at the latter place. While at Niagara Dr. McDuffie was thrown with a number of distinguished New Yorkers. Most of these were gold bugs, yet all agreed that Bryan would carry New York by a good majority. The distinguished Doctor says that the sentiment all through the north is that Bryan will be elected.

BRYAN'S SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE.

Mr. Bryan said in part:

"Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Committee and Fellow Citizens:

"I shall, at a future day and in a formal letter, accept the nomination which is now tendered by the Notification committee and I shall at that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform. It is fitting, that at this time, in the presence of those here assembled, I speak at some length in regard to the campaign upon which we are now entering. We do not underestimate the forces arrayed against us, nor are we unmindful of the importance of the struggle in which we are engaged; but relying for success upon the righteousness of our cause, we shall defend with all possible vigor the positions taken by our party. We are not surprised that some of our opponents, in the absence of better argument, resort to abusive epithets, but they may rest assured that no language, however violent, will lead us to depart a single hair's breadth from the course marked out by the National convention. The citizen, either public or private, who assails the character and questions the patriotism of the delegates assembled in the Chicago convention assails the character and questions the patriotism of the millions who have arrayed themselves under the banner there raised.

"It has been charged by men standing high in business and political circles that our platform is a menace to private security and public safety; and it has been asserted that those whom I have the honor, for the time being to represent, not only meditate an attack upon the rights of property, but are the foes of social order and National honor. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform are prepared to make known and defend every notion which influences them, every purpose which animates them, and every hope which inspires them. They understand the genius of our institutions, they are staunch supporters of the form of government under which we live and they build their faith upon foundations laid by the fathers. Andrew Jackson has stated, with admirable clearness and with an emphasis which cannot be surpassed, both the duty and spirit of government. He said: 'Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government. Equality of talents, of education or of wealth cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of heaven and fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law.'

OBJECTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

"We yield to no one in our devotion to the doctrine just enunciated. Our campaign has not for its object the reconstruction of society. We cannot insure to the vicious the fruits of a virtuous life; we would not invade the home of the provident in order to supply the wants of the spendthrift; we do not purpose to transfer the rewards of industry to the lap of indolence. Property is and will remain the stimulus of endeavor and the compensation for toil. We believe, as asserted in the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal; but that does not mean that all men are or can be equal in possessions—possessions, in ability or in merit; it simply means that all shall stand equal before the law, and that government officials shall not, in making, constructing or enforcing the law, discriminate between citizens.

"I assert that property rights, as well as the rights of persons, are safe in the hands of the common people. Abraham Lincoln in his message sent to Congress in December, 1861, said: 'No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil, none are less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned.' I repeat his language with unqualified approval and joined with him in the warning which he added, namely: 'Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess and which power, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the doors of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, until all of liberty shall be lost.' Those who daily follow the injunction: 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread,' are now, as they ever have been, the bulwark of law and order—the source of our nation's greatness in time of peace and its surest defenders in time of war.

"But I have only read a part of Jackson's utterance—let me give you his conclusion: 'But when the laws undertake to add to those natural and just advantages artificial distinctions—to grant titles, gratuities and exclusive privileges—to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful—the humble members of society—the farmers, mechanics and the day laborers—who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors for themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their government.' Those who support the Chicago platform endorse all of the quotations from Jackson—the latter part as well as the former part.

CLASSES AGAINST THE MASSES.

"We are not surprised to find arrayed against us those who are the beneficiaries of government favoritism—they have read our platform. Nor are we surprised to learn that we must in this campaign, face the hostility of those who find a pecuniary advantage in advocating the doctrine of non-interference when great aggregations of wealth are trespassing upon the rights of individuals. We welcome such opposition—it is the highest endorsement which could be bestowed upon us. We are content to have the co-operation of those who desire to have the government administered without fear or favor. It is not the wish of the general public that trusts should spring into existence and override the weaker members of society; it is not the wish of the general public that these trusts should destroy competion and then collect such taxes as they will from those who are at their mercy; nor is it the fault of the general public that the instrumentalities of government have been so often prostituted to purposes of private gain. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform believe that the government is not only to avoid wrong-doing, but that it should also prevent wrong-doing; and they believe that the law should be enforced alike against all enemies of the public weal. They do not excuse petit larceny, but they declare that grand larceny is equally a crime; they do not defend the occupation of the highwayman who robs the unsuspecting traveller, but they include among the transgressors those who, through the more polite and less hazardous means of legislation, appropriate to their own use the proceeds of the toil of others.

THE INCOME TAX.

Referring to the income tax plank of the Chicago platform, Mr. Bryan said:

"For a hundred years the Supreme court of the United States has sustained the principle which underlies the income tax. Some twenty years ago, this same court sustained without a dissenting voice an income tax law almost identical with the one recently overthrown. Has not a future court as much right to return to the judicial precedents of a century as the present court has to depart from them? When courts allow rehearings they admit that error is possible; the late decision against the income tax was rendered by a majority of one after a rehearing.

"While the money question overshadows all the other questions in importance, I desire it destinctly understood that I shall offer no apology for the income tax plank of the Chicago platform.

"A law which collects from some citizens more than their share of the taxes and collects from other citizens less than their share, is simply an indirect means of transferring one man's property to another man's pocket. * * *

THE MONEY QUESTION.

"Now let me ask you to consider the paramount question of the campaign—the money question. It is scarcely necessary to defend the principle of bimetallism. No National party during the entire history of the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign has had the temerity to oppose it. Three parties—the Democratic, Populist and Silver parties—have not only declared for bimetallism, but have outlined their specific legislation necessary to restore silver to its ancient position by the side of gold. The Republican platform expressly declares that bi-metallism is desirable when it pledges the Republican party to aid in securing it as soon as the assistance of certain foreign nations can be obtained. Those who represented the minority sentiment in the Chicago convention opposed the free coinage of silver by the United States by independent action on the ground that in their judgment, it would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bi metallism, to which the efforts of the government should be readily directed. When they asserted that the efforts of the government should be readily directed toward the establishment of international bimetallism, they condemned monometallism. The gold standard has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Take from it the powerful support of the money owning and the money-changing classes, and it cannot stand for one day in any nation in the world. It was fastened upon the United States without discussion before the people, and its friends have never yet been willing to risk a verdict before the voters upon that issue.

"There can be no sympathy or co operation between the advocates of a universal gold standard and the advocates of bimetallism. Between bimetallism—whether independent or international—and the gold standard, there is an impassable gulf. Is this quadriennial agitation in favor of international bimetallism conducted in good faith or do our opponents really desire to maintain the gold standard permanently? Are they willing to confess the superiority of a double standard when joined in by the leading nations of the world or do they still insist that gold is the only metal suitable for standard money among civilized nations? If they are in fact desirous of securing bimetallism, we may expect them to admit the evils of a gold standard and defend bimetallism as a system. If, on the other hand they are bending their energies toward the permanent establishment of a gold standard under cover of a declaration in favor of international bimetallism, I am justified in suggesting that honest money cannot be expected at the hands of those who deal dishonestly with the American people.

AN HONEST DOLLAR.

"What is the test of honesty in money? It must certainly be found in the purchasing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest dollar could not vary in its general purchasing power; it would be absolutely stable when measured by average prices. A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power. * * *

"It cannot be successfully claimed that monometallism or bimetallism or any other system gives an absolutely just standard of value. Under both monometallism and bimetallism, the government fixes the weight and fineness of the dollar, invests it with legal tender qualities and then extends the mints to its unlimited coinage, the purchasing power of the dollar to be determined by the number of dollars. Bimetallism is better than monometallism, not because it gives us a perfect dollar—that is, a dollar absolutely unvarying in its general purchasing power—but because it makes a nearer approach to stability, to honesty, to justice, than a gold standard possibly can. * * *

"Our opponents some times admit that it was a mistake to demonetize silver, but insist that we should submit to present conditions rather than return to the bimetallic system. They err in supposing that we have reached the end of the evil results of a gold standard; we have not reached the end. The injury is a continuing one and no person can say how long the world is to suffer from the attempt to make gold the only standard money.

* * * * * * *

"So long as the scramble for gold continues, prices must fall, and a general fall in prices is but another definition of hard times.

GOLD AND THE FARMER.

"The farmers are opposed to the gold standard because they have felt its effects. Since they sell at wholesale and buy at retail they have lost more than they have gained by falling prices and besides this, they have found that certain fixed charges have not fallen at all. Taxes have not been perceptibly decreased although it requires more of farm products now than formerly to secure the money with which to pay taxes. Debts have not fallen. The farmer who owed $1,000 is still compelled to pay $1,000, although it may be twice as difficult as formerly to obtain the dollar with which to pay the debt. The wage-earners have been injured by a gold standard and have expressed themselves upon the subject with great emphasis. * * *

The farmers and wage-earners together constitute a considerable majority of the people of the country. Why should their interests be ignored in considering financial legislation? A monetary system which is pecuniarily advantageous to a few syndicates has less to commend it than a system which would give hope and encouragement to those who create the nation's wealth.

"Our opponents have made a special appeal to those who hold fire and life insurance policies, but these policy holders say that since the total premiums received exceed the losses paid, a rising standard must be of more benefit to the companies than to the policy holders.

ALL CLASSES SUFFER.

"Much solicitude has been expressed by our opponents for the depositors in savings banks. They constantly parade before these depositors the advantages of a gold standard, but these appeals will be in vain, because savings bank depositors know that under a gold standard there is increasing danger that they will lose their deposits because of the inability of the banks to collect their assets; and they still further know that, if the gold standard is to continue indefinitely they may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay living expenses.

* * * * * * *

"It is only necessary to note the increasing number of failures in order to know that a gold standard is ruinous to merchants and manufacturers. The business men do not make their profits from people from whom they borrow money, but from the people to whom they sell their goods. If the people cannot buy, retailers cannot sell, and if retailers cannot sell, wholesale merchants and manufacturers must go into bankruptcy.

"Those who hold as a permanent investment the stock of railroads and other enterprises—I do not include those who speculate in stocks or use stock holdings as a means of obtaining inside advantage in contracts—are injured by a gold standard. The rising dollar destroys the earning power of these enterprises without reducing their liabilities, and, as dividends cannot be paid until fixed charges have been satisfied, the stockholders must bear the burden of hard times.

"It is sometimes asserted by our opponents that a bank belongs to the debtor class, but this is not true of any solvent bank. Every statement published by a solvent bank shows that the assets exceed the liabilities. That is to say while the bank owes a large amount of money to its depositors it not only has enough on hand in money and notes to pay its depositors, but in addition thereto, enough to cover its capital and surplus. When the dollar is rising in value slowly, a bank may, by making short time loans and taking good security, avoid loss, but when prices are falling rapidly, the bank is apt to lose more money, because of bad debts, than it can gain by the increase in purchasing power of its capital and surplus. * * *

It must be admitted, however, that some banks combine the business of a bond broker with ordinary banking business and these may make enough in the negotiation of loans to offset the losses arising in legitimate banking business. As long as human nature remains as it is there will always be danger that, unless restrained by public opinion or legal enactment, those who see a pecuniary profit for themselves, in a certain condition may yield to the temptation to bring about that condition. Jefferson has stated that one of the main duties of government is to prevent men from injuring one another and never was that duty more important than to-day. It is not strange that those who have made a profit by furnishing gold to the government in the hour of its extremity favor a financial policy which will keep the government dependent upon them.

CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY.

"Let me say a word, now, in regard to certain persons who are pecuniarily benefitted by a gold standard and who favor it, not from a desire to trespass upon the rights of others, but because of the circumstances which surround them. I shall ask you to consider the language of two gentlemen whose long public service and high standing in the party to which they belong will protect them from adverse criticism by our opponents. In 1869 Senator Sherman said: 'The contraction of the currency is far more distressing operation than I Senators suppose. Our own and other nations have gone through the operation before. It is not possible to take that voyage without sore distress. To every person, except a capitalist out of debt or a salaried officer or annuitant, it is a period of loss, danger, lassitude of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster. It means ruin to all dealers, whose debts are twice their business capital, though one-third less than their actual property. It means the fall of all agricultural production without any great reduction of taxes. What prudent man would dare to build a house, a railroad factory or a barn with this certain fact before him?'

"When Mr. Sherman describes contraction of the currency as disastrous to all the people except the capitalist, those out of debt, and those who stand in a position similar to him, he is stating a truth, which must be apparent to every person who will give the matter a careful consideration. Mr. Sherman was at that time speaking of the contraction of the volume of paper currency. But the principle which he set forth applies, if there is any contraction of the volume of the standard money of the world.

"Mr. Blaine discussed the same principle in connection with the demonetization of silver. Speaking in the House of Representatives on the 7th of February, 1878, he said: "I believe the struggle now going on in this country and other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money and the establishing of gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property, except those investments which yield a fixed return in money. These would be enormously enhanced in value, and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property.

PROSPERITY OF THE MASSES.

"Is it strange that the 'holders of investments which yield a fixed return in money' can regard the destruction of silver with complacency? May we not expect the holders of other forms of property to protest against giving to money a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property? If the relatively few whose wealth consists largely of fixed investments have a right to use the ballot to enhance the value of their investments, have not the rest of the people the right to use the ballot to protect themselves from the disastrous consequences of a rising standard? The well-being of the nation—aye, of civilization itself—depends upon the prosperity of the masses. What shall it profit a man to have a dollar which grows more valuable every day such a dollar lowers the standard of civilization and brings distress to the people? What shall it profit us if, in trying to raise our credit by increasing the purchase power of our dollar, we destroy our ability to pay the debts already contracted by lowering the purchasing power of the products with which those debts must be paid? If it is asserted, as it constantly is asserted, that the gold standard will enable us to borrow money from abroad, I reply that the restoration of bi-metallism will restore the parity between money and property, and thus permit an era of prosperity which will enable the American people to become loaners of money instead of perpetual borrowers. Even if we desire to borrow, how long can we continue borrowing under a system which, by lowering the value of property, weakens the foundation upon which credit rests? * * *

"If the holders of fixed investments will not listen to arguments based upon justice and equity, I appeal to them to consider the interests of posterity. We do not live for ourselves alone; our labor, our self denial and our anxious care—all these are for those who are to come after us as much as for ourself, but we cannot protect our condition beyond the period of our lives. Let those who are now reaping advantage from a vicious financial system remember that in years to come their own children and their children's children, may, through the operation of this same system, be made to pay tribute to the descendants of those who are wronged today. * * *

DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.

"If there are two kinds of money the option must rest either with the debtor or with the creditor. Assuming that their rights are equal, we must look at the interests of society in general in order to determine to which side the option should be given. Under the bi-metallic system, gold and silver are linked together by law at a fixed ratio and any person owning any quantity of either metal can have the same converted into full legal tender money. If the creditor has the right to choose the metal in which payment shall be made, it is reasonable to suppose that he will require the debtor to pay in the dearer metal if there is any perceptible difference between the bullion values of the metals. This new demand created for the dearer metal, will make that metal dearer, while the decreased demand for the cheaper metal will make that metal cheaper still. If, on the other hand, the debtor exercise the option, it is reasonable to suppose that he will pay in the cheaper metal if one metal is perceptibly cheaper than the other. But the demand thus created for the cheaper metal, will raise its price while the lessened demand for the dearer metal will lower its price. In other words, when the creditor has the option, the metals are drawn apart; whereas, when the debtor has the option, the metals are held together approximately at the ratio fixed by law; provided the demand created is sufficient to absorb all of both metals presented at the mint. Society is, therefore interested in having the option exercised by the debtor. Indeed there can be no such thing as real bi-metallism unless the option is exercised by the debtor. * * *

A PREMIUM ON GOLD.

"We are told that any attempt on the part of the government at this time to redeem its obligations in silver would put a premium on gold, but why should it? The Bank of France exercises the right to redeem all bank paper in either gold or silver and France maintains the parity between gold and silver at the ratio of 10½ to 1 and retains in circulation more silver per capita than we do in the United States. * * *

"The Government must either exercise the right to redeem its obligations in silver when silver is more convenient, or it must retire all the silver and silver certificates from circulation and leave nothing but gold as legal tender money. Are our opponents willing to outline a financial system which will carry out their policy to its legitimate conclusion, or will they continue to cloak their designs in ambiguous phrases? * * *

"Our opponents cannot ignore the fact that gold is now going abroad in spite of all legislation to prevent it and no silver is being coined to take its place. Not only is gold going abroad, now, but it must continue to go abroad as long as the present financial system is adhered to, unless we continue to borrow from across the ocean, and even then we simply postpone the evil; because the amount borrowed, together with interest upon it, must be repaid in appreciating dollars. * * *

"There is only one way to stop the increasing flow of gold from our shores, and that is to stop falling prices. The restoration of bimetallism will not only stop the falling prices, but will, to some extent, restore prices by reducing the world's demand for gold. * * *

A FIFTY CENT DOLLAR.

"Perhaps the most persistent misrepresentation that we have to meet is the charge that we are advocating the payment of debts in fifty cent dollars. At the present time and under present laws a silver dollar when melted, loses nearly half its value, but that will not be true when we again establish the mint price for silver, and leave no surplus silver upon the market to drag down the price of bullion. Under bi-metallism silver bullion will be worth as much as silver coin, just as gold bullion is now worth as much as gold coin, and we believe that a silver dollar will be worth as much as a gold dollar.

"The charge of repudiation comes with poor grace from those who are seeking to add to the weight of existing debts by legislation which makes money dearer, and who conceal their designs against the general welfare under the pretense that they are upholding public credit and national honor.

"In reply to the argument that improved machinery has lessened the cost of producing silver, it is sufficient to state that the same is true of the production of gold and notwithstanding that gold has risen in value. * * *

"If it is asserted by our opponents that the free coinage of silver is intended only for the benefit of the mine owners it must be remembered that free coinage cannot restore to the mine owners any more than demonetization took away, and it must also be remembered that the loss which the demonetization of silver has brought to the mine owners is insignificant compared with the loss which this policy has brought to the rest of the world.

"We are told that the restoration of bimetallism would be a hardship upon those who have entered into contracts payable in gold coin, but this is a mistake. It will be easier to obtain the gold with which to meet a gold contract when most of the people can use silver, than it is now when all are trying to secure gold. * * *

FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGS.

"There is another argument to which I ask your attention. Some of the opponents of free coinage point to the fact that 13 months must elapse between the election and the first regular session of Congress and assert that during that time in case people declare themselves in favor of free coinage all loans will be withdrawn and all mortgages foreclosed. If these are merely prophecies indulged in by those who have forgotten the provisions of the Constitution it would be sufficient to remind them that the President is empowered to convene Congress in extra session whenever the public interest requires such action. If in November the people, by their ballots declare themselves in favor of the immediate restoration of bimetallism, the system can be inaugurated within a few months. If, however, the assertion that loans will be withdrawn and mortgages foreclosed is to prevent such political action as the people believe to be necessary for the preservation of their rights, then a new and vital issue is raised. Whenever it is necessary for the people, as a whole, to obtain consent from the owners of money and the changers of money before they can legislate upon financial questions, we shall have passed from a democracy to a plutocracy. But that time has not yet arrived. Threats and intimidations will be of no avail. *

"In conclusion permit me to say a word in regard to international money. We are not opposed to an international agreement looking to the restoration of bimetallism throughout the world. The advocates of free coinage have on all occasions shown their willingness to co-operate with other nations for the reinstatement of silver, but they are not willing to await the pleasure of other governments when immediate relief is needed by the people of the United States, and they further believe that independent action offers better assurance of international bimetallism than servile dependence upon foreign aid. For more than twenty years we have invited the assistance of European nations, but all progress in the direction of international bimetallism has been blocked by the opposition of those who derive pecuniary benefit from the appreciation of gold. * * *

GREETING FROM THE WEST.

"I have travelled from the centre of the continent to the seaboard that I might, in the very beginning of the campaign, bring you greetings from the people of the west and south and assure you that their desire is not to destroy but to hold up. They invite you to accept the principles of a living faith rather than listen to those who preach the gospel of despair and advise endurance of the ills you have. The advocates of free coinage believe that, in striving to secure the immediate restoration of bimetallism, they are laboring in your behalf as well as in their own behalf. A few of your people may prosper under present conditions, but the permanent welfare of New York rests upon the producers of wealth. This great city is built upon the commerce of the nation and must suffer if that commerce is impaired. You cannot sell unless the people have money with which to buy, and they cannot obtain the money with which to buy unless they are able to sell their product at remunerative prices. Production of wealth goes before the exchange of wealth; those who create must secure a profit before they have anything to share with others. You cannot afford to join the money changers in supporting a financial policy which, by destroying the purchasing power of the product of toil, must, in the end, discourage the creation of wealth. I ask, I expect your co-operation. It is true that a few of your financiers would fashion a new figure—a figure representing Columbia, her hands bound fast with fetters of gold, and her face turned toward the East, appealing for assistance from those who live beyond the sea—but this figure can never express your idea of this nation. You will rather turn for inspiration to the heroic statue which guards the entrance to your city—a statue as patriotic in conception as it is colossal in proportion; it was the gracious gift of a sister republic, and stands upon a pedestal built by the American people. That figure is emblematic of the mission of our nation among the nations of the earth. With a government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed, secures to all the people freedom of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of speech, guarantees equal rights to all and promises special privileges to none, the United States should be an example in all that is good and the leading spirit in every movement which has for its object the uplifting of the human race."

MR. SEWALL SPEAKS.

Mr. Bryan spoke for one hour and fifty minutes and the hands of the clock pointed to 35 minutes after ten when he finished the eloquent peroration addressed to the citizens of New York, speaking with uplifted arms and with manuscript thrown aside. The terrible heat had made the upper galleries almost unbearable. Before Mr. Bryan had finished a majority of their occupants had defied through the doors.

Candidate Sewall was very heartily cheered when he stepped forward after he, with "Silver Dick" Bland and other leaders on the stage, had grasped Brynn's hand in congratulation. Mr. Sewall wore a black frock coat buttoned about his breast tightly. He makes no pretentions to oratory; although his voice might fill an ordinary hall, it was hardly equal to Madison Square Garden with hundreds trampling about the floor. His words were few and at eight minutes to eleven chairman Danforth declared the meeting adjourned, while silver enthusiastics were calling for Williams, the young white metal advocate from Massachusetts.

What Watson Says.

"The delegates to the St. Louis convention met the Democrats half way, and now we ask the Democrats of Georgia to meet us half way."

"We must cut loose from Eastern and Northern connections and allign ourselves with the great West."

"After the Chicago convention the great leaders winked at each other and said to themselves: 'We have caught the bear.'"

"After the St. Louis convention there wasn't one who dared to wink and swear that the bear hadn't caught him."

"We want to be fair. When you ask us to give our support to Sewall from the rigorous regions of Maine we must most respectfully decline. I say we cannot vote for him and you ought not to."

"My God, hasn't the South played second fiddle long enough?"

"We are not going to put out any nominee against Mr. Bryan. We are going to vote for him, whether you take Sewall down or not. I am going to try to get every vote for Bryan whether Watson goes down in defeat or not."

"Let Bryan have every vote youv'e got. Let Senator Jones insult you at his pleasure. Think of your country, and what the result of McKinleyism means, and may God Almighty take care of you and your party."

[What foolish talk! No one votes for Bryan. The Constitution requires that Electors be voted for. So if there be two sets of Bryan Electors in a State—North Carolina, for example—where the Democrats are not in a majority, the Republican Electors will probably win.]

Politics at Raleigh.

In reply to Monday night's resolution of the Democratic executive committee instructing Chairman Manly to renew in writing the resolution of the 30th ultimo proposing electoral fusion, the Populist committee last night replied that Mr. Butler had submitted to Mr. Manly a written memorandum for State fusion and that as that was ignored by the Democrats, the Populist committee had nothing to reply to.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Delegates Return.

All of the Cumberland County delegates to the Congressional Convention returned home Thursday night on the Excursion train Several of the Moore county delegates came up on the same train and spent the night at the LaFayette. They were: Col. A. H. McNeill, W. C. Douglas, W. J. Adams, J. C. Black, W. L. Spencer and D. A. McDonald. The Cumberland contingent who returned were: Hon. J. G. Shaw, Maj. W. F. Campbell, Ex-Sheriff Smith, and Messrs. H. L. Cook, H. I. McDuffie, S. W. Tillinghast, S. D. Shaw and E. E. Gorham.

Although disappointed by Cumberland's losing the nomination all the delegates unite in speaking well of the nominee, Frank Thompson, of Onslow.

Mr. Shaw made a fine race being constantly within a few votes of the nomination. When he withdrew Col. W. S. Cook entered the race and received quite a good vote.

The names before the convention for the nomination were Congressman John G. Shaw, of Cumberland; T. E. Gilman, of Onslow; James G. Kenan, of Duplin; F. R. Cooper, of Sampson; W. S. Cook, of Cumberland; Frank Thompson, of Onslow; and Mr. Biddle, of Craven.

The Messenger says: Mr. Thompson was nominated on the 107th ballot and made a splendid speech accepting the nomination. He is a lawyer and resides at Jacksonville. He is about 37 years of age and is a brother of Dr. Cy Thompson of Onslow, who is the Populist nominee for Congress in the Third district. We learn that Mr. Thompson is a man of splendid character and good ability and his friends think he will carry his district. We understand that he is strongly opposed to the political course of his brother and remarked some time ago that he would like to be the Democratic nominee for Congress so he could canvass the district against Dr. Thompson.

Police News.

Lawrence Rowland charged with homicide and who was granted a writ of habeas corpus but failed to give a bond and has been in jail since was Friday discharged having made a good bond.

Laura McKay and Cæsar Hall charged with concealing birth and burying child were tried yesterday and bound over to court. They gave bond and were discharged from custody.

Isiah McDuffie charged with fraud and false pretence was placed in jail yesterday.

A Knock-out Blow.

"Do you know me?" defiantly asked a stranger as he walked up to Mr. Arthur Maultsby on Person street Wednesday.

"I don't know as I do," was the calm reply.

"Well, I know you. You put me off your train one time for not paying fare, and you are a d——m rascal and no gentleman."

"O, my! what a pretty lick!" Mr. Maultsby's right arm had shot out, and if the stranger didn't see stars he "most." Quietly and gently he picked himself up and silently stole away.

I. O. O. F.

The following officers of Pine Encampment, No. 3, were installed by C. E. Bennet, D. D. G. P., for the ensuing term:

C. P. Overby—C. P.
W. M. Martin—H. P.
Jos. Holden—S. W.
E. J. Lanier—J. W.
W. D. Gaster—S. and T.
B. C. Gorham—G.
Mike Folb—1st W.
R. H. Buckingham—2d W.
T. F. Lewis—3d W.
James Strickland—4th W.
Jno. Hollingsworth—O. and I. S.

Lightning struck the Railway section house at McNatt's Wednesday. A colored woman in the house was killed by the same stroke.

Political.

The handful of gold bugs in Fayetteville are battling manfully, in argument, against overwhelming odds, both in numbers and logic. One is bound to admire their consisteney and persisteney. Every night the battle goes on in front of the La Fayette, but none seem to get the wiser from the encounter. All this seems to have no effect on the silver wave however, for higher and higher, louder and louder rolls triumphantly this wave of the people. It is carrying everything in its onward march to prosperity. New York is said to be safe for Bryan and silver, and now Pennsylvania. A correspondent from Philadelphia says:

There is going on such a deflection from the republican ranks to the silver forces that Wannamaker has found it necessary to summons Hanna to the Pig Iron state for consultation and action with a view to checking the stampede from the "grand old party" to Bryan and Sewall. In fact, I am told that so rapidly has the silver sentiment grown in Pennsylvania that the idea of supplementing Sibley, for Sewall has many followers in the Keystone state, based upon the idea that with Sibley's popularity among the laboring classes and the silver hosts he might be able to add even Pennsylvania to the silver column. Stranger things have happened.

False Alarm.

A continuous tooting from an engine about one o'clock Friday afternoon, combined with the sight of dark rolls of smoke rising in the direction of the coal schute led several persons to cry fire. The alarm was sounded from the market house and the company turned out. Upon nearing the supposed scene of the fire, however, it was learned that the engine was blowing for a cow on the track and the smoke came from Rankin's saw mill.

DELICATE WOMEN
Should Use
BRADFIELD'S
FEMALE REGULATOR.
IT IS A SUPERB TONIC and exerts a wonderful influence in strengthening her system by driving through the proper channel all impurities. Health and strength are guaranteed to result from its use.
My wife was bedridden for eighteen months, after using BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR for two months, is getting well.—J. M. JOHNSON, Manager, Ark.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
Sold by all Druggists at $1.00 per bottle.

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For YOUNG LADIES, Roanoke Va.
Opens Sept. 10, 1886. One of the leading Schools for Young Ladies in the South. Magnificent buildings, all modern improvements. Campus ten acres. Grand mountain scenery in Valley of Va., famed for health. European and American teachers. Full course. Superior advantages in Art and Music. Students from twenty States. For catalogues address the President,
MATTIE P. HARRIS,
Roanoke, Virginia.

HINDERCORNS
They only cure Cor. for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15c. at Druggists.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists
If you are CONSUMPTIVE or have Indigestion, Painful Periods or any kind of Stomach trouble, PARKER'S GINGER TONIC will relieve you. Many who have tried hopeless and discouraged have regained health by its use.

Chichester's English Diamond Brand.
PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.
Sold by all Local Druggists.

Hay Street. FAYETTEVILLE Book and Music Store.
A. J. PEMBERTON & COMPANY,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Doctors' Mistakes.
TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.
How large bills are run up without benefit to the sufferer.
Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from nervous disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going, indifferent, or over-busy doctors, separate and distinct diseases, for which they prescribe their pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only symptoms caused by some womb disease. The physician ignorant of the *cause* of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse, by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, *directed to the cause* would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery. It has been well said, that "a disease known is half cured."
Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a scientific medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It *cures* all derangements, irregularities and weaknesses of the womanly organs. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects *in any condition of the system*. For morning sickness, or nausea, due to pregnancy, weak stomach, and kindred symptoms, its use, will prove very beneficial. It also makes childbirth easy by preparing the system for parturition, thus assisting Nature and shortening "labor." The period of confinement is also greatly shortened, the mother strengthened and built up, and an abundant secretion of nourishment for the child promoted. Sold by all dealers.

BLOOD POISON
A SPECIALTY Primary, Secondary or Tertiary BLOOD POISON permanently cured in 15 to 35 days. You can be

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....AUG. 20, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

BRYAN, of Nebraska.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SEWALL, of Maine.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

THEY WILL BE ELECTED.

FOR GOVERNOR:
CYRUS B. WATSON,
of Forsyth.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:
THOMAS W. MASON,
of Northampton.

OR SECRETARY OF STATE:
CHARLES M. COOKE,
of Franklin.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
B. F. AYCOCK,
of Wayne.

FOR STATE AUDITOR:
R. M. FURMAN,
of Buncombe.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
F. I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT:
A. C. AVERY,
of Burke
GEO. H. BROWN,
of Beaufort.

WHAT THE PARTY HAS TO FIGHT.

The goldbugs and assistant Republicans continue their war on the party organization. A recent issue of one of their papers says that, in the Democratic party of North Carolina, only "a few unscrupulous tricksters and traders and their dupes and hangers on"—those are the words—favor any sort of fusion. In the face of this we have the assurance from the same source that it has made "no intimation of dishonorable conduct on the part of the committee, nor has any other paper that we have read done so." That is certainly very remarkable.

The truth is the gold interests have the quicker hand upon the propagation of "news." They are thus able to secure a snap judgment from a portion of the press and public before either has had time to catch its breath, and this is used to back more "news," and so on. The recent tirade against the Democratic State committee was worked up in this way. A long list of papers is paraded, including several true silver ones, which are quoted as opposing electoral fusion. We haven't the slightest doubt that if a poll of the Democratic papers of the State were taken now, it would be found that every genuine silver advocate among them approves the action of the committee. As we pointed out at the time, the committee had literally nothing else to do than that which it did do. Consider the matter. It is very simple. Thus:

The supreme Democratic authority in North Carolina, the State convention, accredited its delegates to the Chicago Convention without reservation. By that act it bound its servant, the State committee, to abide by the action of the National convention and to obey its duly authorized agents in national matters. Chairman Jones is such an agent. It was made known to the committee that Chairman Jones desired fusion of all the Bryan forces in States where the conditions were such as exist in North Carolina. That ended the matter so far as the committee was concerned

It ought, also, to have ended the matter with every one—newspaper, politician or man of the ranks—who professes to accept the action of the Chicago convention. If in any quarter the statement of Chairman Jones's position was not accepted, the proper remedy was, not to abuse the committee, but to inquire, first, of Chairman Jones if the following given out over his signature in the Atlanta Constitution is authentic:

EDITOR ATLANTA CONSTITUTION:

"I cannot consider any proposition for withdrawal of Sewall, but I will entertain as far as I have power, and promote to the best of my ability, any just and fair proposition for fusion on electoral tickets."

(Signed) JAMES K. JONES.

The recalcitrants might also inquire of the Democratic nominee for Governor of North Carolina, that true Democrat and noble man, Mr. Watson, if the Winston Sentinel properly reported his speech at his native town of Kernersville on August 1st where he is described as making the following explanation of the committee's action:

Referring to the proposed fusion between the Democrats and Populists in North Carolina, on the electoral ticket Mr. Watson read resolutions adopted at the recent meeting of the State Democratic Executive Committee and commented thereupon, as follows:

"The Democratic Convention at Chicago was able to formulate a platform that was satisfactory to the great majority of American people, regardless of former political affiliations. It had named a candidate for President, so well and so favorably known that two other great conventions hastened to endorse him as the fit leader of the great army of American freemen, whose people believe that America is able to manage her own financial affairs without waiting for permission from European task masters. It is apparent that the people are ready to elect him President.

"The Populist Convention, having nominated Mr. Watson for Vice President, instead of Sewall, the nominee of the Democratic and National Silver Conventions, the matter of casting the ballot for electors becomes a serious one. We do not vote for President and Vice President directly, but we only vote for electors

"We are the Democratic and National Silver voters to vote for one set of electors and the Populists voters to vote for another set of electors, then Mr. Bryan might lose the State to McKinley, because of this division, although it would be the purpose of every voter of all three of the parties opposed to McKinley to vote for Bryan.

"The Democratic party cannot be guilty of this piece of folly. Neither will the People's party. It would be worse than folly—it would be a crime!

"So in order to avoid this unfortunate condition, the Executive committee promptly took steps, by passing the resolution just read, to harmonize and agree on a ticket that will secure to every Bryan voter the right to have his vote properly represented in the Electoral College and cast for Bryan.

"As to the Vice Presidency, this will all be settled in due time and so settled as to satisfy all men who are honestly contending for the great cause of bi-metallism

"Throughout the country, this cause of the people has ripened into a condition which is swelling into a revolution against despotic power. Let no man obstruct its onward course, for in this supreme hour the harmonious will of all will suffer no selfish call for division to defeat and destroy."

Are Chairman Jones and Cyrus B. Watson unscrupulous tricksters and traders? It is time that the people should be put on their guard against misleading information and reckless charges. If they are not withdrawn, the line will have to be drawn against those who make them.

We find this in the Raleigh correspondence of a gold paper that professes to support the Democratic ticket:

The Democratic State Committee have been rather quiet to-day. The decided snub given it by the Populist has not been without its good effect, many Democrats rejoicing that it was given.

No just and candid man can say that the Democratic committee has been snubbed.

It is not surprising that the next paragraph to the one just quoted should show the old animus that lies back of the stabs which the party is receiving from its own household, in such a way as this:

A Democrat to-day said, "you can abuse Senator Ransom, but he knew how to go into such a fight as this and win."

For example, when his leadership won the great Democratic victory of 1894!

The only question which any true Democrat needs to ask is whether or not Chairman Jones was justified in seeking Populist aid. Even if it should be conceded that he was not, the party man is bound to admit that he has no recourse but to obey the chosen head of the party, now that the battle is joined, and that such obedience is due until election day shall restore to the State organizations their suspended autonomy. It is clear, however, that the bolt of the gold faction at Chicago left Chairman Jones no alternative but to seek to offset that defection by an alliance of all adherents of the doctrine whose assertion by the majority led to the bolt. It is against this indispensable alliance that all the batteries of the Money Power are directed. Where Hanna's vile money cannot reach, torrents of abuse are expected to frighten the trustees of Democracy from their duty.

As a review of the field discloses the fact that those whose sympathies still linger with Mr. Cleveland oppose the position of Chairman Jones and the State committee, and that the genuine Bryanites approve it, one cannot help recalling the effect of the judgment of Solomon. The false mother was willing to see the child cut in twain, but the true mother was revealed when she declared that its life was above all.

THE REAL ANARCHISTS.

The alterations in men's beliefs—or, we might better say, in the application of their beliefs—which circumstances bring about, supplies a curious study. There is nothing more striking in this way than the changed tone of the revolutionists of the anti-slavery period in our own country. As a rule, our observations of this phenomenon are necessarily confined to the violent contrast which the gilded youth of New England and New York of the present day present to the generation of agitators who preceded them—a sort of vicarious comparison, as it were. Once in a while an individual of the latter class lingers upon the stage whose own life affords the contrast. There are not many left now, but the alert editor of the New York Journal has just brought to light the record of a distinguished one.

In the period alluded to the South ruled, and against its conservatism nearly all the brains of our Eastern States was arrayed. The learned editor of the New York Sun—who now numbers among his putative anarchists, as the Journal points out, the present as well as the coming President of the United States, Henry George, W. D. Howells, Governor Altgeld, Rev. Lyman Abbott and many others equally diverse in their personal beliefs—was a shining light among the younger agitators of that eventful period. In working themselves up over the woes of the African slaves (no longer their own property), these apostles of change let their sympathies go far afield, and the revolution of '48 supplied a rich outlet for their expression. It is in one of his outbursts over the misery of the revolutionists against the Continental despotisms that the Journal catches and now reproduces Mr. Dana. Here is what the then managing editor of the New York Tribune had to say before the tide of wealth had shifted the seat of conservatism:

"Would to God that this hot and bloody struggle were over, and that Peace might come at last to the world! And yet I invoke no seeming peace that the sword may ever be sheathed, but a peace with Liberty, Equality, and honest man's and not robber's Order for its condition. What is the way to such a peace? Through war and destruction, through such war as that at Rome, and that in Hungary—perhaps, too, through such as that of June, 1848, in Paris. The history of the past and the examples of the present instruct us that the privileged and powerful, by whatever name they are called, do not yield their privileges except as they are compelled. When will Russia lay aside the pretension to dictate darkness and despotism to Europe? When she is compelled. When will the bourgeoisie consent to live by their own labor and not by the labor of others? When they are compelled. How can that compulsion be exercised? In a free State through the ballot and the independent action of the people under the influence of ideas. How shall States be made free so that ideas and the people may act? Hitherto Providence has freed them by revolution, nor is it apparent that other means are now to be employed. It may be that the day of revolutions is past, but if so why are they there in such abundance? * * * Let others give aid and comfort to despots. Be it ours to stand for liberty and justice, nor fear to lock arms with those who are called hotheads and demagogues when the good cause requires"

Circumstances do, indeed, alter cases. But if we go to the bottom of this matter, we shall find many other surprises. Governor Altgeld is called an anarchist by Mr. Cleveland's followers. Yet even the gold Democrats who frequent the Iroquois Club in Chicago, as this writer happens to know, say that he is one of the best Governors Illinois has ever had and resent the charge that he is an anarchist. On the other hand, it is but little more than a year since Mr. Cleveland knowingly and deliberately violated the Constitution in order to appoint one of his purchased legislators to office.

Who are the real anarchists—Bryan, Bland, Morgan, Jones, Vest, Sewall, Altgeld and others who are striving to restore the government to its Constitutional moorings, or the hypocrites who cover up their own violations of the letter as well as the spirit of our laws by designating others by that offensive epithet?

CURRENT COMMENT.

One of our contemporaries inveighs against the State Democratic executive committee for making it "a new test of party fealty for one to be in favor of silver," and yet the committee has neither passed a resolution to that effect nor taken any action whatever that looks to the making of such a test. On the contrary, the same committee, which by a vote of 29 to 5 wisely adopted Chairman Jones's plans for electoral fusion, had ten minutes before elected Mr. J. P. Caldwell a member of the Central committee in order to proclaim its complete free loin from the spirit of "proscription." What a very funny world this is anyhow.

ABOUT RAIL ROAD RATES.

Free Coinage Indispensable But Not a Panacea

Correspondence of the Observer.

The question has been often asked whether the free coinage of silver would be a panacea for the depression under which the country now drags out a lingering life. The friends of free coinage do not consider it a universal remedy but an indispensable one. The single gold standard is the rock which has been placed against the door where our hopes have been buried and until it is rolled away there can be no resurrection of our prosperity. Dives is urgently opposed to the removal of the stone, but certainly Lazarus cannot come forth till it has been taken away.

Among the many oppressions visited upon the masses by their present masters who have "laden the people with burdens grievous to be borne but which they will not touch with so much as one of their little fingers" are the freight rates and passenger fares, which have not decreased with the value of our products but have enhanced with the enhancement in the value of the dollar, the owners of the great railway lines being among the most active agents in procuring the adoption of the gold standard and they are among the largest contributors to the campaign fund to be used against the restoration of silver to free coinage. J. Pierpont Morgan who was conspicuous in procuring Mr. Cleveland to issue the $262,000,000 of bonds and whose firm shared largely in the $18,000,000 of profits the syndicate made by handling that issue, is the principal owner of the Southern Railway Company's lines. When cotton was 15 cents a pound (as it still remains in Mexico) one pound of cotton would pay for 5 miles of passenger fare on his railroads; now, though he and his combination have increased the value of money till cotton brings only 6 to 7 cents a pound, he has not reduced his fares nor freights and a pound of cotton will only carry its producer two miles instead of five, as formerly. Freights remain as high as ever and trucking which should be a very profitable business has been reduced to the same level as other farming business and in both alike all the profit is absorbed by the transportation charges. Is there no protection for the people? Certainly there is, but it is in their own hands. It cannot be found in the Railroad Commissions. The Inter State Commission has proved so utterly inefficient that two of the great parties have recently put into their platforms demands for its being made really efficient. In fact, the Inter State Commission has practically restricted itself to protecting the corporations against hurting each other by reducing rates, with no protection to the people against exhorbitant rates, nor against secret rebates to large or favored shippers which were the objects in view in creating the Commission. When ever that commission has shown any disposition to serve the object of its creation it has been promptly shackled by injunctions, or highly technical rulings by the Federal judges, holding their positions for life and a large proportion of them having secured their appointments by the influence of the corporations in whose behalf they extend their powers by every possible construction. Besides, it is not certain that all the appointments to the Inter State Commission itself have been made without the influence more or less active of great railroad systems interested in the future action of such appointees.

STATE COMMISSIONS.

After this result with the Inter State Commission could the record of the State Commissions be other than disappointing? In some cases, as a western railroad president cynically and openly declared, the railroads have "simply added the Railroad Commission to their assets." In the majority of instances however, the members of State Railroad Commissions have been gentlemen of high character, but elected by legislatures instead of the people (a radical defect which the corporations carefully looked to) they have in rare instances had a majority of progressive members in close sympathy with the people. They have generally been intense conservative, listening to the asseverations of impending ruin, liberally made by railroad managers if rates were reduced, and not seeing the patent ruin to the people if they were not. As a rule Railroad Commissions have limited themselves to a cheese paring reduction of ¼ or ½ of a cent per mile on passenger fares, and a similar microscopic reduction on freight rates and with ordering a few railroad stations built, have the corporations were not overmuch indisposed to build them. Sometimes they have somewhat raised the valuation of railroad property for taxation over which those corporations have raised a sham battle knowing that the extra taxation would really be paid by the people, by quietly raising the freight rates on certain articles. When the "Standard Oil Co." was assessed for part of the taxes it justly owed, Rockefeller said, "Add ¼ a cent to the price of oil till the people have paid our taxes."

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

The only way to reduce the burden on the people is by a *bona fide* genuine cut in passenger and freight rates. It may be said of more than one Railroad Commission that, at a respectful distance, they imitate the ways of Providence in one particular. It has been said, "*He* takes a step—and ages have rolled away." All railroad commissions probably when first appointed have made a show of reform by cutting off some infinitesimal amount from Railroad charges as ½ or ¼ of a cent from passenger fares and then—two or three generations hence, if the people wait so long, they may possibly cut off another ¼ of a cent. In the meantime, the multi millionaires who own these roads, living in their marble palaces in London and New York, with their yachts, fast women and fast horses have gone on with their fellow conspirators enhancing the value of the dollar, reducing the value of produce and thereby more than doubling their passenger and freight rates. It is in this way that Ireland, naturally one of the finest countries on the entire globe has been pauperised. All the profits of the soil have been drawn in the shape of rents by non-resident land owners in London, and, nothing going back the country has been impoverished like a field from which all the crops are cut and nothing returned. In like manner to day the South and West are impoverished by all the profits of agriculture being taken to London, and New York, in the shape of excessive transportation charges and, nothing being returned, or spent among us, the South and West are rapidly being reduced to the condition of Ireland.

In honest fact the Railroad Commissions of the several States have served only as buffers to protect the railroads from real criticism by the people, and from direct legislation to reduce their rates, while the States have uselessly taxed themselves to pay the several Commissions salaries to *seem to do nothing*. In the public distress we demand real relief, and we must have it, and not its phantom.

What is the remedy? The remedy is to cut the rates and exactly in proportion as these multi millionaires railroad kings have, in combination with others of their kind, cut the prices of our produce. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided (Chicago R. R. vs. Wellman, 143 U. S. and many other cases) that rates which will allow a moderate interest on the actual value of the railroad property are valid. In that case it sustained a passenger fare of 2 cents per mile. Upon the same basis every passenger and nearly every freight rate should be cut in two. It is what has been done with our produce and will simply restore railroad charges to their former basis. Can the railroads stand it? Upon the basis of watered stock, making the railroad's patrons pay dividends and interest on three or four times the value of the railroad they cannot. But upon the legal requirement of moderate interest on the real value of railroad property, they can. Besides the dividends and interest on stock and bonds on three or four times the value of the property is not all the present high rates are levied for. In the first place the freight shippers and passengers are taxed to pay enormous salaries to Railroad officials, ranging from $100,000 per year down. The officials are as numerous as their salaries are exorbitant. J. Pierpont Morgan pays, out of this levy upon the poor Southern people, $50,000 a year to his chief manager, President Spencer, while his, like all other big R. R. systems, has three or four honorary sub presidents at approximate salaries, each equipped with palace car and staff of servants and a host of other officials with high sounding titles, salaries in proportion and duties in the inverse order, while the real work is done by hard working subordinates with moderate salaries. In addition the traveling and shipping public is loaded with the sums used in running newspapers, editors and lawyers, the maintenance of expensive lobbies at all the State capitals and at Washington and with the free traveling of all those whom the corporation thinks it can influence in that way, for the cost of the passage of those who travel free must be added to the charge against those who do not.

THE PEOPLE PAY FOR EXTRAVAGANCE.

It must be noted that this host of $100,000,000, $50,000, $25,000 and $10,000 salaries—not one of which can be really earned—is collected out of the people by the station agents as surely as the salaries of the Governor and other State officers are collected by the Sheriff. The people of the greatest and wealthiest States do not pay their highest officials upon any such scale and they have the same right to regulate the salaries of railway officials, unless they can be paid inside the 6 per cent. interest upon the real value of the roads, to which point and below it the legislature has power to cut down the rates. The United States Supreme Court has often held that the legislature need not consider high salaries or other unnecessary expenses in fixing reasonable railroad rates.

Here may be noted another favorite extortion practiced on the traveller and freight shipper. One railroad will lease another. The leased road is only entitled to rates that will produce not exceeding 6 per cent. on the value of its property and these rates can not be increased by leasing to another, yet the lessee road will put its rates so high as to earn the 6 per cent. rental paid and 6 to 20 per cent. additional for itself besides the high salaries to the great officials, newspapers and lobbies of the lessee. This is making the people pay the rental for them and the operating company, though not spending a dollar to build a road, taxes the people an additional 6 to 20 per cent. on a paper capital. Reduce the charges for fares and freights to the legitimate 6 per cent. on the cost of the leased roads and we would cease to see competition stifled by leasing railroads.

If the people insist on the relief they are entitled to there is scarcely a passenger or freight rate that can not be cut in two. Two (2) cents per mile is the highest that can fairly be allowed for first class fare on any railroad and on most of them economists say that one cent per mile would pay a fair interest on the property actually used. We should make fewer millionaires, railroad salaries would be more moderate, railroads would run fewer newspapers and lobbies. But on the other hand, the country would be prosperous. Instead of a few cars, half filled with people, and a large part of them with free passes in their pockets, there would be more trains and cars, filled with people. The freight rates would not afford a few residents of New York and London palaces with all their adjuncts, "where low browed baseness wafts perfume to pride," but there would be countless thousands of happy homes when the producer can get his produce to market without all the margin being taken off to pay for the transportation.

THE REMEDY.

How can these moderate rates be obtained? Clearly experience has demonstrated that we can not get them from the railroads themselves nor from the Railroad Commissions, either State or National. The remedy is by Act of the Legislature as to rates within the States, and by Act of Congress as to inter-State rates, which acts should (1) Cut down passenger and freigt rates to an average of one half of those now exacted, to accord with the doubled value of money and the halving the prices of our produce. (2) More powers should be given the Railroad Commissions with stricter penalties for non-observance of their regulations. (3) Free passes should be rigorously forbidden, as is now done by the Constitution of New York and several other States. And lastly Railroad Commissions should be made independent of corporate influence, as far as possible, by being in all cases, made elective by the people instead of by the Legislature. The railroad lobby cannot control elections by the people as easily as it can have a deciding influence in a legislative caucus.

There is no influence more debasing in legislation than that of the lobby. Every well wisher of his country would wish to see it broken up. Chief Justice Maxwell of Nebraska discusses this subject and the remedy for it in a late number of the American Law Review. He calls attention to the fact that very recently the Governors of Illinois and Missouri were forced to call special sessions because the corporation lobbies had defeated necessary legislation at the regular session. But instances abound It is notorious that in all the Southern States the corrupt lesislation of carpet bag days was procured by lobbies.

FREE PASSES.

Attention should now, and pending the election of members of the Legislature, be pointedly called to the fact that the most potent lever of the corporation lobby is the free pass. As these favors are not sent to members before they become such, and cease when they can not longer vote on railroad bills, that fact alone should prevent acceptance by any member. The excuse is "they all do it" and hence an aroused public conscience must procure an act forbidding free passes to all officeholders. This the people have now forced into the Constitution of New York and several other States. A similar provision should be in every State Constitution. There is no excuse in any member of a Legislature taking a free pass, as he is one of the few officers expressly provided for by the State with mileage and the sum allowed is enough to pay his actual Railroad fare to the State capital and home not once only but several times. Yet the free pass is the railroad lobbyist's strongest pull. A railroad official has been heard to defend it on the ground that he could "influence many a man by a free pass to whom he dare not offer money direct." In the last North Carolina Legislature a bill to forbid free passes copied from the provision in the New York Constitution was introduced and favorably reported by the committee but it was not allowed to pass, being stolen from the files no less than three times by some railroad lobbyist. A legislative investigation resulted in the desired delay and nothing more. The bill had been copied from the Yew York Constitution and a well known railroad official called in person to secure the withdrawal of the bill On being told that the bill had not only been prepared by request but that it was in the interest of honesty and honest legislation, he used the following language which may be pondered over by all honest men, outside of North Carolina as well as within its bounds. Said he "It might as well be withdrawn. It can never pass. The fellows that come here to the Legislature are always anxious to be raped with a pass. There is A, (naming a prominent man), why, on yesterday he asked for a pass for himself, his wife, his sister, his two children and his aunt, and do you think such d—d cattle as that will vote against free passes?" "*Such cattle* as that" is the opinion railroad men have of legislators who are to vote on their measure and who yet take railroad money in the shape of free passes. Now is the time the people should discriminate and see whether they are sending railroad cattle or men to repsesent them in the legislatures of the several States.

If proper care is taken, legislatures in the several States can be elected this fall as well as a Congress, which will give a bona fide honest reduction in railroad charges, so material in amount as to stop the manufacture of millionaires, necessitate moderate salaries for railroad officials, the dropping of railroad ownership of newspapers and lobbies and which shall restore prosperity to the wealth producers of the land. All this can be done by electing legislatures that will not be humbugged or lobbied and that will faithfully cut rates down to the legal limit of 6 per cent. on the actual worth of roads "without trimmings" for high salaries, lobbies and other expensive gear.

In the South, one great railroad system has been far more considerate of the property of our people than the Railroad Commissions, and has itself presented the public voluntarily with a reduction of 33½ per cent on their rates. Another still more liberal has granted a reduction from their former high rates of 80 per cent. though it has been charged—I know not how truly—that the latter at once procured from a judge an injunction against their own liberality. If railroad commissions will not give the people the benefit of an order justly reducing rates, they should at least be a "ratchet and pawl" to prevent their going up again. The railroad companies having voluntarily reduced rates are estopped to say the new rates are not high enough. They have never been accused of not taking care of their own interests or being too benevolent to the public.

WALTER CLARK

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 12, 1896.

The Philosophy of Strikes.

Atlanta Constitution.]

Among the various evils which the Republican policy of finance has engendered in this country may be included the labor strikes which have occurred with such deplorable frequency within the last few years.

When money is plentiful and times prosperous, no one ever hears a murmur of complaint from labor. It is only when depression settles upon the money market and the producers of the land are unable to realize anything like a satisfactory price for the articles which they produce that labor becomes restless and dissatisfied.

Strikes were never heard of until the single gold standard was foisted upon the country. Then began the long period of discontent which has continued down to the present time.

Taking the figures contained in the official records, the amount of money which the laboring men of this country have lost since 1881 aggregates nearly $200,000,000, while, during the same time, employers likewise have suffered to the extent of $95,000,000.

The unhappy condition of things which these figures set forth is directly traceable to the single gold standard. As the volume of the nation's currency has been restricted, prices have necessarily been reduced and with the decline in prices there has been a consequent, if not simultaneous, decline in wages. In order to restore good times and prevent the possibility of strikes, it is necessary that silver should be placed on a parity with gold. Until this is done, strikes will abound and the specters of want and suffering will continue to stalk abroad through the land.

From a recent issue of the Labor Journal the following significant paragraph is clipped, showing the demoralization which prevails in labor circles at the present time:

In Boston 10,000 laborers are out of work. In Worcester 7,000 are unemployed; in New Haven, 7,000; in Providence, 9,600; in New York city, 100,000; Utica is a small city, but the unemployed number 16,000; in Paterson, N J., one half of the people are idle; in Philadelphia, 15,000; 10,000 in Baltimore; 3,000 in Wheeling; 6,000 in Cincinnati; 8,000 in Cleveland; 4,000 in Columbus, 5,000 in Indianapolis; 2,500 in Terre Hautte; 200,000 in Chicago; 25,000 in Detroit; 20,000 in Milwaukee; 6,000 in Minneapolis; Vicksburg, 1,000; St. Louis, 80,000; St. Joseph, 2,000; Omaha, 2,000; Butte City, Mon., 5,000; 15,000 in San Francisco.

If those who indorse the single gold standard are not able to produce a better argument than this, they had better abandon the fight, so far as that side of the controversy is concerned, and espouse the cause of bimetallism.

As for the laboring men of the country, they will vote almost as a unit against the present standard, which has been the author of such widespread discontent and suffering.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

20th Weekly Bulletin—For Week Ending Saturday, August 15th, 1896.

CENTRAL OFFICE, RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, August 17th, 1896.

The week ending Saturday, August 15, is the third of excessive heat since the hot wave began; the temperature was above normal every day, with the maximum in the central portion above 90 degrees. The temperature was moderated the latter part of the week by beneficial local showers, which occurred at scattered points all over the state. The rain-fall was not general enough to break the draught, but caused considerable improvement in crops. At many places where no rain fell the deterioration in crop conditionss continues. Hail storms occurred near Spring Hope, Bagdad and Pilot Mountain. Cotton was badly damaged by the long drought and excessive heat. The local rains this week made it look a little fresher, but at many points shedding still continues. It is opening very rapidly and picking is in progress. Some top crop is forming. The condition is probably best in the Southern portion of the Eastern District, where the prospect is still favorable for a fairly good crop. Corn has improved some; late corn will be very short; fodder pulling is under way everywhere; in the east early fodder is all saved in good condition. Tobacco curing progressing well; forward tobacco best, late tobacco much fired and cures seem to be light and chaffy. Peas, pea nuts and sweet potatoes stood drought very well. Ground has been too dry to enable farmers to plow for winter wheat. Seeding turnips has been resumed where rain occurred. The coming week will be much cooler, a moderate cool wave having appeared Monday in the Lake region.

Fusion and Fusion Prospects.

Atlanta Journal.)

If William J Bryan musters 224 votes in the electoral college he will be the next president of the United States.

Everything hinges on fusion, and the progress of fusion up to date has been all that the Democrats could desire.

Chairman Jones's uncomplimentary remarks—some of which he made and some of which he did not make—about the southern Populists has not caused the stampede from Bryan that the Republicans hoped to see.

Fusion goes marching on.

There are certain states in the south that are considered safely Democratic, and now that Senator Gorman is taking a hand it is possible that Maryland may join that number.

The most important states to act in the matter of fusion are Illinois and Iowa. In Iowa the Democratic electoral ticket is headed by ex Governor Boies and General Weaver—an even division of honors between the Democrats and Populists. Illinois has a Republican majority over the Democratic and Populist vote, but free silver Republicans are pretty thick in that state, and it is going to be one of the fiercest battlegrounds of the campaign. If they are carried Bryan will have votes to spare.

HOW THE TWO STATES STAND.

The strength of the parties in Illinois is as follows: Democrats, 322,459; Populists, 59,793; Republicans, 445,886 Governor Altgeld, who is working the free silver cause for all it is worth, promises the state to Bryan. There are 24 votes in Illinois.

The strength of the parties in Iowa is Democrats, 149 433; Populists, 32,118; Republicans, 208 689. It must be remembered that despite these adverse figures from latest elections, Boies has been Governor of Iowa, and Altgeld is Governor of Illinois, and the Republicans will find it hard work to get the 37 votes which these states possess.

The Democrats in the west seem disposed to give up nearly everything else in their desire to get the electors, which must have the effect like that powerful political influence—single shotting a candidate.

Fusion has been accomplished in Kansas and it is confidently asserted that Jerry Simpson's state will go for Bryan.

In Michigan fusion is being negotiated. The conventions of Democrats and Populists will be held at the same time. The nomination of Pingree for governor by the Republicans has considerably upset the plans of fusionist and many defeat the deal.

In Minnesota the Populists have arranged fusion. The Republican vote in 1894 was 7,000 more than all the rest, but fusionists claim the state this year.

The Missouri Populists bid for fusion, but the Democrats have nominated a straightout ticket, and so far paid no attention to the overtures. The state may be considered reasonably safe for Bryan.

The Democratic state convention of Missouri has authorized a subcommittee to confer with the Populist state committee to ascertain if an agreement could be reached by which but one electoral ticket would be put in the field. The Populists of the state have taken no step toward fusion, but they are anxious for a conference.

In California fusion is uncertain. One faction of Populists has made overtures to the Democrats, and the other insists that Sewall must withdraw. Fusion would probably give the state to Bryan. Without it the result is considered doubtful.

In Colorado the overwhelming sentiment for silver will probably unite all parties in a common cause.

WORKING FOR FUSION.

Fusion in Montana will doubtless be accomplished when the State conventions meet. Silver sentiment is considered strong enough to unite all factions.

Of course fusion is practically assured in Nebraska. It has not yet been accomplished, but committees of both Democrats and Populists are endeavoring to arrange terms. If a satisfactory deal is made the State would probably be won.

Silver sentiment will probably unite all parties in Nevada.

The North Carolina Populists have fused with a wing of the Republicans, but the State will probably elect Bryan electors.

Fusion is proposed by the Ohio Democrats and negotiations are in progress. Two State places will be offered in return for fusion on the electoral ticket. The Populists meet August 26.

In Oregon the Populists claim enough strength to carry the State unaided. There has been no fusion yet.

Fusion has been arranged in South Dakota and Tennessee.

Utah Populists are endeavoring to bring about a fusion, offering to withdraw their electors already named. The plan proposed is for the electoral vote to go to Watson if the Populists poll the most votes. The State is claimed for free silver in any event.

Washington Populists, Democrats, and silver Republicans will undoubtedly fuse, although the election law may cause difficulty over Sewall and Watson.

In Wisconsin the Democrats made overtures for fusion which were rejected by Populists. Both parties hold their State conventions in Milwaukee September 2. Middle-of-the-road men threaten to bolt if a fusion deal is made.

The Wyoming Populists declared against fusion.

Fusion has been rejected in Mississippi, Lousiana and Texas.

SEVENTY-FIRST ITEMS.

SEVENTY FIRST, Aug. 19, 1896.

Already the note of dispersion has been sounded and our talented young people are leaving for their different fields of labor. Miss Flora Lamont left a week ago to resume her work as music teacher in the High School at Tatum, S. C.

Raeford Institute will open September 2nd. Miss Ashe will return, and Prof. W. P. M. Currie will be associated with Major McLauchlin. We understand that the prospects are bright for even better success than characterized last year's work

Mrs. J. H. Currie and children have gone to Pittsboro on a visit to Mrs. Curries' parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Jackson.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Currie will give a picnic to to the young people of central and lower 71st Friday evening of this week. A pleasant time is anticipated, of which we will tell you next week.

Mrs. J. A. Gillis is visiting her son at Parkton, Miss May Gillis left this week to attend school at that place.

It is reported that there will be a wedding in western 71st to day.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

You will find a box of Ayer's Pills an excellent traveling companion. For costiveness, indigestion, sick headache, and nausea, they are prompt, safe, and effective. Taken in season, they may prevent serious illness and vexatious delay and disappointment.

To preserve a youthful appearance as long as possible, it is indispensable that the hair should retain its natural color and fullness. There is no preparation so effective as Ayer's Hair Vigor. It prevents baldness, and keeps the scalp clean, cool, and healthy.

GOLD IS SENT.

Investors in the Dean Safe System of speculation receive semi-monthly dividends in gold. Over 300 per cent per annum made on investments by E. S. DEAN & Co., Bankers, 35 Broadway, New York. Investors of this firm distributed all over the United States and Canada. July 2-13t

SLOCOMB TO MAKE UP THE TRIO.

All the mystery is over and it is now certain that there will be three candidates for congressmen in this district.

Mr. A. H. Slocomb of this city will be the Republican candidate. This has been finally settled upon. The hatchet is to be buried, the anti Slocombites, headed by Neill Waddill and his machine, have been pacified and a genuine Republican love-feast is going on.

Mr. Slocomb went up to Raleigh last week and it was there decided that he and not Sion Buchanan should be the nominee.

The Populists say that there will be no fusion between them and the Republicans, and that it will be a three cornered, free-for-all fight. Slocomb, a McKinleyite gold bug, Fowler, a Butler Populist, and Thompson, a Free Silver Democrat. These are the men that our people will have to choose between.

An OBSERVER reporter asked Mr. Slocomb yesterday how he expected to be elected to congress from this district on a gold bug platform. He said: "I am a bi-metallist, in favor of the use and circulation of all dollars on a parity of 16 to 1 whether they be paper, silver or gold, all dollars to be equal in purchasing power whether silver, paper or gold. I stand on the Republican platform, for sound money and protection to American labor."

Imagine Mark Hanna and silver strolling out of the Treasury together. It is too funny.

LUMBER-BRIDGE LOCALS.

Mr. Arthur Smith is on a visit to his home at Lynchwood, S. C. In his absence his place is filled by Mr. A. G. Little.

Mr. E. M. Davis spent several days pleasantly with relatives in Cumberland.

Evangelist Gales will assist Rev. P. R. Law in a meeting here the last week in August.

The popularity of the Lumber Bridge High School is increasing the demand for cottages. Mr. A. L. Shaw has in course of erection a neat cottage on Currie-Law street.

A number of enthusiastic and progressive young men will form a club and board at a cost not exceeding $3.50 to $4.00 per month.

Two of the best families in Cumberland and Bladen respectively will move here for the winter to educate their children. They will receive a cordial welcome.

School opens August 31st.

The visit of Mr. W. B. McMillan of your city to Robeson was highly enjoyed by his many friends.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

The use of Hall's Hair Renewer promotes the growth of the hair, and restores its natural color and beauty, frees the scalp of dandruff, tetter, and all impurities.

Purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will give you an appetite, tone your stomach and strengthen your nerves.

Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver troubles, catarrh—cures which prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

NIMOCKS & COOK,

INSURANCE.

ST. MARY'S

RALEIGH, N. C.

A Girls' School of the Highest Grade.

55th Year

BEGINS SEPTEMBER 24th.

School Buildings Admirably Equipped with Laboratory, Libraries and Fine Gynasium.

SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES IN ART AND MUSIC.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO THOROUGH INSTRUCTION ON THE VIOLIN.

CERTIFICATE ADMITS TO VASSAR.

THE POPULIST CONVENTION.

Guthrie and Dockery the Nominees

As our Raleigh correspondent predicted in his special to Thursday's OBSERVER the Populist Convention chose Maj. W. A. Guthrie for its candidate for Governor and Col. O. H. Dockery for Lieut. Governor. Dockery was nominated by Senator Butler, who seems to have scored a decided point for his party while, at the same time, defeating the strong faction that sought a renewal of fusion with the Republicans.

The other nominations were as follows:

Cyrus Thompson, Secretary of State.

Zach. Garrett, Elector at-Large.

Jno. A. Montgomery, Supreme Court Justice.

W. H. Worth, Treasurer.

Chas. A. Mebane, Sup't Public Instruction.

Hal. Ayer, Auditor.

Condensed Testimony.

Chas B Hood, Broker and Manufacturer's Agent, Columbus, Ohio, certifies that Dr. King's New Discovery has no equal as a Cough remedy. J D Brown, Prop. St James Hotel, Ft. Wayne, Ind, testifies that he was cured of a Cough of two years standing, caused by La Grippe, by Dr. King's New Discovery. B F Merrill, Baldwinsville, Mass says that he has used and recommended it and never knew it to fail and would rather have it than any doctor, because it always cures. Mrs Hemming, 222 E 25th St. Chicago, always keeps it at hand and has

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., AUGUST 20, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

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Neill Ray and James M. Lamb—Bonds for Sale.
Arena Publishing Company—Campaign of Education.

Russell is in the race to stay. So say the Republican leaders.

About 150 people went on the excursion to Norfolk yesterday morning over the A. C. L.

Who says that the young Alderman from the Seventh ward is not a loyal Bryan man?

Hon. James A. Lockhart, of Wadesboro, was unanimously nominated for Congress from the sixth district. This is as it should be.

Dr. Nash is off on a two week's holiday at the Beach. Rev. Mr. Parker, of the Campbellton Mission, filled his pulpit at the Hay Street Methodist church Sunday.

To show in a measure the great severity of the heat in the northern cities during the past few days, we learn from a private source that our friend Dr. W. I. Faison, of Jersey City, had four heat prostration cases within an hour on Monday last.

Secretary of the Interior, Hoke Smith, has resigned his place in the Cabinet. Since he has declared that he will support the Democratic nominees this President, himself nominated three times by the Democrats, has snubbed him on all occasions.

The engagement of Hon. Jno. Lloyd Thomas of New York, to speak here to-day (Thursday) in behalf of the Bently-Southgate National Prohibition Ticket, has been cancelled on account of an engagement he has to speak before the Prohibition State Convention Friday, it being impossible for him to speak in Fayetteville and reach Greensboro in time Friday.

The Young Men's Christian Associations of the Wilmington District will hold a conference at Maxton, September 12—13. A competent committee is at work on the programme and some strong speakers may be expected. All christian workers are invited and urged to attend. Maxton is well known for its hospitality and all who attend may expect lavish entertainment.

Rev. C. H. Martin, the present Congressman from the Sixth District, was renominated by the Populist Convention at Maxton Tuesday on the tenth ballot. The candidates before the convention were: Rev. C. H. Martin, of Anson; Hon. Walter R. Henry, of Mecklenburg; Hon. A. Shaw, of Robeson; J. McKinnon, of Richmond; J. B. Skulkin, of Columbus, and Dr. R. M. Norment, of Robeson.

Miss Annie Elliott entertained a number of the young people of this city and Little River Academy at her delightful home, 6 miles from Fayetteville Thursday night in honor of cadet Alexander Williams of West Point. Miss Elliott's reputation as a charming hostess was more than sustained, judging by the enthusiastic accounts our young people bring home with them. Music, a superb supper and various other entertainments were the order of the evening.

The North Carolina Sun, (colored) now published at Greensboro, has an article on "Cumberland County Politics," which concludes with this assertion: "With thorough organization Cumberland county is sure for McKinley, protection and sound money."

Mr. C. C. McClelland, chairman of the Populist executive committee, and other Populists say that that is not so—that Cumberlan's vote will be for Bryan. From which it is inferred that Cumberland Populists at least are for electoral fusion, if they can get it.

First Bale of Cotton.

Mr. J. W. Sikes, of Cedar Creek, yesterday marketed the first bale of new cotton, brought to Fayetteville this season. He received 7½ cents for it.

Acquitted.

The three negroes, William McKethan, Hugh McKethan and Parker Armstrong, charged with destroying the Flea Hill Fence, were acquitted by Magistrate Overby yesterday evening.

The Vance Fund.

Mr. R. H. Battle, President of the Vance Monument Fund, acknowledges the receipt from Mrs. Neill W. Ray of $6.00 sent to Mrs. Ray by Mr. John Graham, of Ridgeway, as the contribution of his school at that place.

Hurrah for Rockfish.

One of the leading white Republicans of Rockfish township, a man of great influence in that neighborhood, has come out for Bryan and silver. He requested that his name be not made public yet awhile. He will be heard from at the proper time.

Fayetteville On Bryan's Speech.

There is but one opinion among Fayetteville people, silverites and goldbugs, on Bryan's speech, and that is that it was a magnificent address, presenting a masterly argument in behalf of silver. It has taken the gold men by surprise, they having asserted all along that Bryan was nothing but an eloquent boy orator without ability.

Death of an Aged Citizen.

Mr. Joseph Kinlaw died at 11 o'clock Monday night, at his residence on Russell street. Mr. Kinlaw, who was in his 83d year, has been an invalid for some time past, and his death was not unexpected. The deceased was born in Robeson county, and came to Fayetteville several years ago, where he was much esteemed. He leaves eleven children, four daughters and seven sons to mourn his loss.

A Waterloo!

Maryland is now conceded to the Democrats. In Pennsylvania the Republican party is threatened with disruption on account of free silverites flocking to Bryan. In all the Western States Populists, Republicans and Democrats are fusing on Bryan. All the Southern States will go for Bryan, confusion in some States notwithstanding. To save our lives we cannot count but a few New England States for McKinley.

Cumberland Politics.

C. C. McLelland, chairman of the Populist Executive committee, says that the Populists and Rrpublicans will fuse in Cumberland county. He says that the Populists of the county will support Bryan solidly, Republican blustering to the contrary.

Leader Jno McDuffie says Bryan's election is of the first importance. Populists should think well before they fuse on anything with the enemies of prosperity, law and order, the Republican party.

The Flea Hill Affair.

Malenston Lee, white, one of the four men arrested Tuesday night, charged with burning the Flea Hill Stock Law fence, was tried before Magistrate W. S. Cook Monday. Hon. Geo. M. Rose and H. L. Cook, Esq., appeared for the prosecution, and Col. Sutton, for the defence. Col. Cook decided that the evidence was sufficient to bind the man over to court, which he did in the sum of $50. Register of Deeds McNeill went on the bond.

Meeting of Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen held a short session Friday afternoon. The only business of importance transacted was the decision to have erected two drinking fountains, each for the accommodation of man and beast, one to be placed in front of the Market House and one near the Short Cut Depot. The fountains will cost about $60 apiece and will be ornamental as well as useful. The Board also ordered the placing of three additional street lamps in Campbellton.

A Charming Dinner-Party.

Friday night Mr. Paul Slocomb entertained to dinner a small party of friends. The dinner was given in honor of Mr. Claude Haigh, who has recently returned to reside in his old home. The dinner which was presided over by Mrs. Slocomb was elaborate, and the guests lingered over its delicious menu for near two hours.

Those present were: Misses Laura Kyle, Lillie Lineberry, Rebecca High, Nan Kyle, Mary McRae and Miss Currie, of Texas, and Messrs. Claude Haigh, Leighton Huske, J. C. Thompson, Jr., A. B. Williams, Jr., L. B. Hale, P. R. Slocomb and Albert Slocomb.

A Large Colored Funeral.

William Ashe, an old family servant of the Winslows, and since the war in the employ of the McKethans, died Saturday morning. His funeral took place Sunday morning from the Metropolitan church. In testimony of the high respect in which he was held, nearly the whole colored population turned out to pay the last sad honor to his memory. A number of white people also attended the service at the church. It was one of largest colored funerals in the history of Fayetteville. William Ashe was a familiar figure during the war, driving four fine oxen to and from the Arsenal with supplies, etc,

Lockhart Renominated.

The OBSERVER is delighted to record the fact that the Sixth district Democratic convention re nominated the Hon. Jas A. Lockhart for the seat in Congress to which he was elected in 1894, and of which the Congressional returning board deprived him the other day. The renomination was expected, of course, and was by acclamation, but it is pleasant to dwell upon whatever may be agreeable to this able Democrat and noble specimen of a Carolinian gentleman.

The OBSERVER also notes with sincere pleasure that Col. Thos. W. Strange, the accomplished gentleman, lawyer and orator who came so near being chosen by the late State Convention as one of the electors at large, was chosen elector for the 6th district.

Died in Texas.

The sad news reached here Tuesday of the death in Lorado, Texas, of our former townsman, Mr. David Monroe. It was a great shock to his wife, who, with her three children, is living with her father, Capt. J. M. Wright, on Ramsey street. Only last week she received a letter from her husband, who had been engineering on a Mexican Railroad, saying that he had just narrowly escaped death from a severe attack of a fever prevalent in that country, and that the doctors advised him to return home.

He had started home, but met with death by the wayside. A sad death, indeed; hundreds of miles away from home and among strangers.

He has several brothers living in South Carolina, and they, with the Masons, of which order he was a member of high standing, made the arrangements for the funeral, which took place in Lorado.

Obituary.

Entered into rest at 10 P. M. August 14th, in her 80th year, Harriet C., widow of the late Isaac Dodd and daughter of the late Charles Gibbons, of Savannah, Ga.

Whatsoever her hand found to do, she did it with her might.

Grant unto her eternal rest O Lord, and let light perpetual shine upon her.

Mrs. Dodd was one of Fayetteville's oldest and most respected citizens, and there is general sorrow at her death and sympathy with her bereaved children.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Isaac Dodd took place from St. John's Episcopal church at 9:30 Sunday morning. A large concourse of citizens and friends followed the remains to Cross Creek cemetery, where they were interred with the impressive ceremony of the Episcopal church. Peace to her ashes.

The following were the pall bearers: Col. J. A. Pemberton, Judge R. P. Buxton, Capt. A. B. Williams, and Messrs. B. R. Taylor, H. R. Horne and I. B. Hawley.

Off for Salisbury.

Fire Chief McNeill and the following members of the Chicora Fire Company left Tuesday morning for Salisbury to attend the State Fireman's Convention and Tournament: Robt. Strange, Dave Jones, Jno. Roddick, Jas. D. McNeill, Jr., Charlie Elliott, William McKethan Robt. Dye. Good luck to you, boys.

Mr. G. S. Brandt will join the boys at Spout Springs. We hear that Mr. Brandt will issue a challenge to all comers for the 100 yard dash. With his record of 10 1 5 seconds, he stands a good chance of proving himself champion sprinter of North Carolina.

For the Vance Monument.

The friends of the Confederate Monument cause will give an entertainment at the Alliance Hall, on Hybart's Hill, three miles west of Fayetteville, on Friday afternoon, August 21st, from five until nine o'clock.

A pleasing feature of the evening will be an address by Capt. J. H. Currie, a friend of the cause, and a man who needs no introduction to this community.

Cake, fruits and ices will be served by the ladies, the proceeds to be added to the Monument Fund.

The public is cordially invited to attend.

All veterans are specially invited, and will receive a hearty welcome and particular attention.

Building.

The buildings of Rankin Bros. furniture factory are nearing completion. The machinery is already beginning to arrive. In a few weeks this big new enterprise will be in full operation. The C. F. & Y. V. railroad has just finished placing a siding to the grounds.

Mr. Herbert Lutterloh is having the old Utley place on Haymount remodeled and painted.

The houses of Miss Della Matthews and Mr. Thos. Moore, almost facing each other on Gillespie street, are nearing completion. They will add greatly to the appearance of that neighborhood. By the way, and we believe it is no secret, the house building for Miss Matthews is a gift from her brother Mr. M. McI. Matthews. A generous gift indeed.

Fowler Nominated.

The Cumberland delegates to the Populist Convention at Clinton returned yesterday. Our John McDuffie was the most conspicuous figure at the convention. He was made temporary and then elected permanent chairman of the convention, and if rumor is true he came near being the nominee for Congress. During the deadlock some one cast his vote for McDuffie and this was a signal for a stampede. Forty delegates followed and but for the assurances that Mr. McDuffie did not want the nomination and desired Fowler's selection 71st might have carried off the plum. The following names were put in nomination: John E. Fowler, of Sampson; W. C. Wilcox, of Moore; Frank D. Koonce, of Onslow, and R. G. Maxwell, of Duplin.

The attendance of delegates was small. Cumberland had four, Moore, two; Craven, one; Bladen, one, and Jones had none.

R. G. Maxwell, the Duplin county phrenologist, was nominated for district elector.

Dr. Cyrus Thompson was the leading spirit of the convention.

Police News.

Officer Benten arrested Calvin McNeill Sunday night and placed him in the guard house, charged with stealing a pair of shoes from Alexander McLean, an employe of the A. C. L.

The police are searching for a negro wanted for a highway robbery committed on the outskirts of the city Monday morning. A colored man named Richard Hayes, had just been paid ten dollars that morning for work on the C. F. & Y. V. railroad when he was approached by a man who asked him if he did not want to win a gold watch. Hayes replied that he did. The man then told him that he was going to have a drawing for a watch, and that if Hayes would help work up the scheme among the negroes he would show him how to draw the watch himself. Hayes assented, and accompanied the man to the outskirts of the city where the secret of the machine was to be revealed to him. When they reached the Carmon place the man drew a pistol and compelled Hayes to deliver his pocket book. The highwayman then matched his victim to the railroad, faced him towards Greensboro, and told him to "git." Hayes got out of sight, then left the track, returned to town and gave the alarm.

A Voice from Maryland.

Major J. T. M. Barnes, Treasurer of the Western Maryland railroad, who has been visiting Col. Green at Tokay, left for his home in Baltimore Thursday. This gentleman, who holds a high position of trust with one of the richest railroads running out of Baltimore, was very free in expressing his opinion on the political situation in Maryland while in conversation with several of our citizens. Frankly admitting that he is a believer in the gold standard, he says: "Bryan will carry Maryland by a good majority. Labor is at a discount as well as farm products. The Pennsylvania Railroad has discharged 8,000 employes within two months, this company, heretofore extending its lines in all directions has not had a spade full of earth turned over, nor a nail driven except for necessary repairs, in many months. The people see the rich getting richer, and the poor poorer, and they want a change. They want to try free silver, and I for one say, let them try it. While I am what people are pleased to term, a gold bug, yet it is possible free silver may prove the cure for the existing ills, a rather dangerous experiment, yet the people are determined to try it."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

FRANK THOMPSON, OF ONSLOW, GETS THE NOMINATION.

The Third District Congressional Convention was called to order at 12 M., Wednesday, by Chairman of the executive committee W. E. Murchison.

We made provision for telegraphic news of the proceedings, but, up to the moment of going to press, have heard nothing. Brief dispatches, however, appeared in the morning papers announcing that on the 107th ballot, Mr. Frank Thompson, of Onslow, a brother of Dr. Cyrus Thompson, received the nomination. A special to the Raleigh News and Observer says that "Shaw, of Cumberland, led the ticket against his wishes up to the 102 ballot," and that Mr. Thompson was nominated on the 107th ballot, "after a patriotic speech of withdrawal from Shaw."

This correspondent adds:

There were 175 delegates present. Resolutions endorsing the Chicago and State platforms were adopted unanimously. The action of the State Executive committee was also endorsed. The Executive committee re-elected. W. E. Murchison chairman, John Underwood, secretary of the committee. Everybody is happy and well pleased with the work of the convention."

We do not know Mr. Thompson, but we hear the best accounts of him. In noticing his nomination for one of the Senators from that district, the Kinston Free Press, one of the truest and most reliable of Democratic newspapers, said in its yesterday's issue:

"The Democrats of this senatorial district have nominated Frank Thompson, of Onslow, and David L. Ward, of Craven, to the State senate. All our people are acquainted with Frank Thompson. He is a splendid man, a red hot Democrat and a fine campaigner. It would have been impossible, we think, to have made a better selection."

While congratulating Mr. Thompson and Onslow, it is a matter of regret for us of Cumberland that the county should have lost the second term to which ordinarily we should have been entitled.

Liquor Dealers Convention.

The Liquor Dealers and Wine Growers Association assembled in the parlors of the Hotel LaFayette Tuesday night at 8:30 o'clock. President O'Donnell called the convention to order and stated its object.

Mr. W. J. McDonald then arose and welcomed the delegates to Fayetteville. Mr. McDonald said:

Mr. President and members of the Liquor Dealers and Wine Growers Association of North Carolina, in behalf of the Association of the grand old city here, and in behalf of the generous thinking and fair minded public, I take pleasure in welcoming you to our hospitable city. Fayetteville has always been a city whose people were noted for broad ideas, who favor personal liberty, freedom of speech and freedom of trade. Our business has always been recognized and accepted by the officials of the county of Cumberland, and especially by the town of Fayetteville, as an honorable business and has been treated as such.

While here you may expect the hearty hand grasp of all liberal minded men. We extend to you the liberties of the city. We know that throughout North Carolina a great work to build up and advance the interests of the Old North State is being made by our Association. So to one and all of you let me again extend the hospitality and liberties of the city.

President O'Donnell responded in behalf of the visitors, assuring Mr. McDonald and the local liquor dealers present that they had heard all their lives of Fayetteville's hospitality.

After the appointment of various committees the convention adjourned to meet at 9:30 Wednesday morning.

Promptly at 9:30 yesterday the delegates re-assembled and the various committees read their reports which seemed highly satisfactory to the convention.

The next business was the election of a president. A member moved that the rules be suspended and Mr. O'Donnell be re-elected by acclamation. This was carried with a whoop.

On account of the low state of the water in the Cape Fear the trip down the river will have to be forgone.

A Legal Combat.

'Squire Jas. Cashwell, a magistrate from Rockfish township, and Joseph Cashwell, a deputy sheriff of the same township, were tried before 'Squire McLean Tuesday morning, charged with malfeasance in office. The warrant on which they were arrested was sworn out by Constable Geo. Graham, and charges the defendants with appropriating fines to their own use. Hon. Geo. M. Rose and H. L. Cook, Esq., defended the accused, Hon. Jno. G. Shaw and Jas. H. Johnson, Esq., prosecuted.

Sixty odd witnesses were summoned in the case, and the whole of Rockfish township is excited over the trial. After hearing the evidence, and able and length arguments by the counsel, 'Squire McLean announced that he was not prepared to render his decision at present.

Keep Up Your Scott's Emulsion in Summer-time

What are your resources for the summer? Have you an abundance of health stowed away for the long, hot, depleting days, or does summer find you low in vitality, run down, losing flesh, and weak? Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil will give you the proper reserve force, because it builds up the system on a solid foundation. A tonic may stimulate; Scott's Emulsion not only "boosts," it sustains.

It is a wise precaution always to have at least a small bottle of Scott's Emulsion in the house. Unopened, it will keep indefinitely. Tightly corked, after using, kept in a cool place, it will remain sweet for weeks.

For sale by all druggists at

...50 Cents and $1.00

Fifty Years Ago.

President Polk in the White House chair,
While in Lowell was Doctor Ayer;
Both were busy for human weal
One to govern and one to heal.
And, as a president's power of will
Sometimes depends on a liver-pill,
Mr. Polk took Ayer's Pills I trow
For his liver, 50 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

were designed to supply a model purgative to people who had so long injured themselves with griping medicines. Being carefully prepared and their ingredients adjusted to the exact necessities of the bowels and liver, their popularity was instantaneous. That this popularity has been maintained is well marked in the medal awarded these pills at the World's Fair 1893.

50 Years of Cures.

FROM No. 2.

Campaign Edition.

THE ARENA.

Uncle Sam's Crown of Thorns.

"I will not add to press down upon the bleeding brow of labor this crown of thorns."
WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.
Chicago, July 9, 1896.

All voters should read the Campaign Edition of The Arena, which began with the June issue and runs to November (6 months), price,

ONE DOLLAR.

Send your subscription to Business Office of this paper.

WANTED men and women at once. $25.00 a week easily made taking orders for the Campaign Edition of the Arena.
Secure your territory at once, address
ARENA PUBLISHING COMPANY,
Boston, Mass.

A DAY'S PLEASURE MARRED.

At the Flat River Association of the Baptist Church held at Stovall, Granville county, August 12th, a young lady had such a severe Headache that she was compelled to go to bed. A friend gave her a dose of

Stedman's Head-Easy,

and in less than thirty minutes she had entirely recovered and was as gay and happy as ever.

STEDMAN'S HEAD-EASY CURES HEAD-ACHE AND NEURALGIA TRADE MARK

HEAD-ACHE NEURALGIA.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED BY IT.

JOHN P. STEDMAN, Manufacturer.
OXFORD, N. C.

10, 15 and 35 cents a Bottle at All Drug Stores.

BONDS.

A few $500 Six per cent. Jail Bonds for sale. Apply to

CAPT. NEILL RAY,
or JAMES M. LAMB,
Building Committee.
August 17, 1896. Fayetteville, N. C.

Some people may be opposed to the use, and some to the abuse of whiskey, yet its use is often absolutely necessary, especially for medical purposes. In such cases, the pure, unadulterated stuff is wanted—not a doctored, drugged combination—and when the I. W. Harper is used, you get the best results, without any bad effects. Its purity and high standard will be maintained because this firm has an enviable reputation which it means to sustain.
It can be had of

J. W. INGOLD,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

BEASLEY'S.

Have your Watches and Clocks REPAIRED at

Beasley's,
Hay Street.

The Campaign of Education.

The great speech of W. J. Bryan, delivered in the Chicago Convention, in pamphlet form, for 5c. Or, given away to every purchaser of $1 worth of Groceries.
Flour from $2 25 up.

S. M. TAYLOR & SON.

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.

Fruit Jars.

Pints,	- - -	70c. per dozen.
Quarts,	- - -	80c. " "
2 Quarts,	- - -	$1.00 " "

D. A. McMILLAN.

113 tf

Aetna Life Insurance Co.,

HARTFORD, CONN.,

Assets January 1, 1896, - $43,560,073.

H. I. McDUFFIE,
District Manager,
Fayetteville, N. C.

daw-tf

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of several Executions in my hands from the Superior Court of Cumberland county, N. C., and returnable to November Term, 1896, in the following named cases, to-wit: No. 8,031, The Atlantic National Bank vs. The Cumberland Mills and others; No. 8,032. J. C. Buxton, guardian, vs. Cumberland Mills; No. 8,033; The Wachovia Loan and Trust Co. vs. Cumberland Mills, I shall expose at public sale on the premises at Cumberland Mills the following enumerated and described articles of personal property levied on by me as the property of said defendant to satisfy the aforesaid Executions, and subject to said levy, to satisfy the following additional Executions subsequently levied by me on said property in the following cases: John Gill, Receiver, &c., vs. Cumberland Mills; Same vs Same; R. C. Scott & Co. vs. The Cumberland Mills, and Harvey Blair & Co. vs. Cumberland Mills.

MEMORANDUM AND SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY LEVIED ON.

Stock of general merchandise of all kinds whatsoever contained in the Company's store house; store fixtures; and store accounts; stock in process in mill; manufactured goods consisting of planks, denims and bags in mills and warehouse; mill supplies of all kinds in mills, cotton house, waste house and elsewhere about lot; one to two thousand pounds of hay in barn; four mules; two 2-horse road wagons and harness; one dump cart; one single passenger road cart; one buggy and harness; one saddle; one single horse farm wagon and harness; about 150 cords pine wood on mill yard and in woods; lot of coal on mill yard; stock of drugs (dye stuffs) in drug room; all tools and implements belonging to the Company; one bay mare in stable; one second hand 2-horse wagon.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

One Farrel & Co.'s safe; 3 desks; 2 tables; 1 letter and invoice file; 1 letter press and blotter bath; 6 chairs; 1 office clock; 1 pair office scales; one No. 2 Remington type writer; 1 Rochester lamp; office supplies and stationery.

Also at the same time and place I shall sell Five Bags of Coffee, levied on as the property of the Defendant to satisfy executions in my hands in favor of John Gill, Receiver, vs. Cumberland Mills.

Also, E. H. & W. J. Peck, and two other executions in favor of Geo. D. Witt Shoe Company.

Place of sale: On premises of Cumberland Mills.

Time of sale: Thursday, 27th August, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Terms: Cash.

McD. GEDDIE, Sheriff
Aug 6, 1896. Cumberland County.

CLERGYMEN, LAWYERS, DOCTORS, MERCHANTS, SALESMEN, TRAVELLING MEN

—All unite in praising our—

Soda-Water, Coca-Cola, Etc.

Competitors marvel at our increasing trade

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You know something of this famous school. You ought to know more.
For beautiful catalogue, address
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FOR YOUNG LADIES,

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New Buildings well equipped and adapted to all departments of College work.

Complete and liberal course fully abreast of the leading Southern Colleges for women.

Full and efficient Faculty.

Charges very moderate ($108.00 per yea for the full College course and board).

Session opens September 30, 1896.

For further information write to

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Fall Term begins September 14th.
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July 23, 1896—oaw3t

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I manufacture Buggies and Road Carts, Road Wagons, Timber Wagons, Sling Carts, Dump and Farm Carts.

I use the best of material. Away with cutting and welding Tire. I use Mole's No. 3 Shrinker—16 ton pressure. It does the work like a charm. I also use the No. 2 Champion Drill Press.

My Horse-Shoeing department I have supplied with Heller & Bro.'s latest improved Tools. Hand-made—any weight—Steel Plates for Runners and Trotters, to order.

I have one of the best Farriors in the city. I Shoe Horses all-round for 80c. Setting Tire, 40 cents.

I am Agent for the Monarch Buggy Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and can sell you a Buggy at prices that defy competition.

Why will you pay your money for having your work butchered up when you can get it done properly for less money?

It will be to your advantage to call and see me before carrying your work elsewhere.

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June 25, '96. C. B. NEWBERRY.

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Attention Farmers and Mechanics!

WE HAVE ALWAYS IN STOCK READY FOR DELIVERY ON CALL:

Nails,	Rope,
Sash,	Bolts,
Blinds,	Screws,
Hinges,	Heating Stoves,
Locks,	Cook Stoves,
Laths,	Firearms,
Hair,	Cutlery,
Lime,	Bicycles,
Moulding,	Screens,
Doors,	Plows,
Hoes,	Rakes,

Weights and Cords, &c.

We Have a Hardware House.

Our Specialties Cover the Hardware Trade.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

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Dry Goods, Notions, Boots Shoes and Clothing.

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E. L. CLARK,
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Fresh, - Seasonable - Groceries

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A trial order will convince anyone that

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AS CHEAP AS SUCH GOODS CAN BE SOLD

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FERTILIZERS.

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Take out a policy on your property.

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

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Furnish Ice at their new quarters, Welsh Building, Franklin Street, and at Cook's Drug Store, Hay Street.

ICE DELIVERED AT ALL HOURS.

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Workmanship of the Highest Quality. Prices Moderate.

Prices and Samples sent on application.

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At McMillan' Building.

CROCKERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE ROGERS CUTLERY, KNIVES, SCISSORS; TINWARE, GALVANIZED WARE; BASKETS; HAMPERS; WILLOW-WARE; CURTAIN SHADES; OIL CLOTH;

HANGING LAMPS,

AND OTHERS THINGS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

D. A. McMILLAN.

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Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

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to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,

E. L. REMSBURG,
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Fresh Bread, Cakes and Candy,

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Northeast Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

April 29, 1880. tf

DR. G. B. PATTERSON. DR. J. S. BETTS.

Drs. PATTERSON & BETTS,

DENTISTS.

OFFICE OVER Bank of Fayetteville,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

ADOPTED AT CHICAGO JULY 9, 1896.

PREAMBLE—AGAINST CENTRALIZATION.

We, the Democrats of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to the essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual system of government established by the founders of this Republic of Republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the Constitution.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the Federal Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts, public and private; the enrichment of the money lending class at home and abroad; and the prostration of industry and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to monometallism which has *locked* fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the Revolution.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent for the future the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, in exchange for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We, therefore, denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as in derogation of the Constitution; and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for dues to the United States shall be issued by the government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin.

THE TARIFF.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equally throughout the country and not discriminate between class or section, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the Government honestly and economically administered.

We denounce as disturbing to business the Republican threat to restore the McKinley law, which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets.

THE INCOME TAX.

Until the money question is settled we are opposed to any agitation for further changes in our tariff laws, except such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the income tax. But for this deision by the Supreme Court there would be no deficit in the revenue under the law passed by a Democratic Congress, in strict pursuance of the uniform decisions of that court for nearly one hundred years, that court having in that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had previously been overruled by the ablest judges who have ever sat on that bench.

We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, of which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expenses of the Government.

PROTECTION FOR LABOR.

We hold that the most efficient way to protect American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign pauper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary system which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of our home manufactories; and, as labor creates the wealth of the country, we demand the passage of such laws as may be necessary to protect it in all its rights.

We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between employers engaged in interstate commerce and their employes and recommend such legislation as is necessary to carry out this principle.

RAILROAD TRUSTS AND POOLS.

The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the Federal Government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression.

ECONOMY IN FEDERAL EXPENDITURES.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation and the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses which have kept taxes high while the labor that pays them is unemployed and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a Democratic Government and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

HOME RULE.

We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the Constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which Federal Judges in contempt of the laws of the States and rights of the citizens become at once legislators, judges and executioners; and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate and now pending in the House of Representatives relative to contempts in Federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBT.

No discrimination should be indulged by the Government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific Railroad Funding bill, and denounce the effort of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure.

PENSIONS.

Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we heartily indorse the rule of the present Commissioner of Pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence against disease or disability before enlistment.

THE TERRITORIES.

We favor the admission of the Territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arizona into the Union as States, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed. The Democratic party believes in home rule, and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens. We recommend that the Territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said Territory.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

The Monroe doctrine, as originally declared and as interpreted by succeeding Presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States and must at all times be maintained.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

LIFE TENURES.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office and such an administration of the Civil-Service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

NO THIRD TERM.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this Republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years, and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our Government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the Presidential office.

THE GREAT WATERWAYS.

The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to tide water. When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to need aid of the Government such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls, we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

THE NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

Adopted at Raleigh, June 25, 1896.

The following is a correct copy of the North Carolina Platform:

WHEREAS, The Democratic party had its birth in Jefferson's great contest against the centralization of the powers of the Federal Government, and in behalf of the strict construction of the Federal Constitution embodied in the Tenth Amendment thereto, in which all powers not delegated to it were expressly reserved to the States respectively, or to the people; and

Whereas, The Republican party has ever been a party of centralization:

Resolved, That we appeal to the people to observe this fundamental difference between the Democratic party and its traditional enemy in respect to the powers of the central Government; That the Constitution recognizes gold and silver as the primary or redemption money of these States; and, That, in the words of the Democratic national platform of 1884, "we believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss."

We favor, independently of other nations, the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold without discrimination against either, at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1; and we condemn the system which in time of peace, with millions of silver bullion lying in the treasury, has forced the Government within two years to issue nearly $212,000,000 in bonds. We condemn the action of the Secretary of the Treasury in following the Republican precedent of paying the obligations of the Government in gold, which were specifically made payable in coin.

We hereby instruct our delegates to the National convention, both as to platform and candidates, to advocate and vote as a unit, unflinchingly and at all hazzards, for the restoration of silver, and otherwise to act in obedience to the letter and spirit of the principles herein enunciated. We further instruct our delegates, State and district, to use all their efforts to abrogate the two thirds rule, if necessary to secure the nomination of a candidate in complete, in hearty and in known accord with the principles herein enunciated by us.

We warn the people against the threatened combined evils of the gold standard and the McKinley tariff. These twin monsters go hand in hand in their mission of destruction, drawing the very sustenance from the body of the people, and concentrating all wealth and power in the hands of the few.

We denounce the McKinley tariff and all other forms of protective tariff legislation, and favor a constitutional tariff for revenue only.

We favor the repeal of the unconstitutional tax of ten per cent. on State banks of issue.

We declare ourselves in favor of a graduated income tax in order that wealth may bear its due proportion of the burden of supporting the Government, and we favor an immediate amendment of the constitution of the United States, authorizing its levy and collection in express terms, leaving nothing for judicial construction.

We are unalterably opposed to all legislation by which monopolies and trusts are created and fostered. We insist upon the faithful execution of the existing laws against the same and upon such further legislation as may be necessary for their suppression.

STATE AFFAIRS.

We point with pride to the economic and stainless administration of the State Government whenever Democracy has been in power.

We favor the enactment of such an election law as will secure the purity of the ballot.

We favor the continuance of the system of education established by the Democratic party and pledge ourselves to its increased efficiency as the condition of the people and public revenues may justify.

We favor the prompt, just and impartial administration of the criminal law of the State, and we point with pride to the fact that a Democratic Legislature first enacted a law against lynching and that the faithful execution of the same has virtually suppressed that crime.

We cordially invite all men, regardless of former political associations, to unite with us in a fight to the finish for free silver, for lower taxes, for higher prices for agricultural products and labor, for the economical administration of the Government and for the freedom and individual sovereignty of the American citizen.

We declare our belief that the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people of North Carolina depend on the defeat of the Republican State ticket in the coming election.

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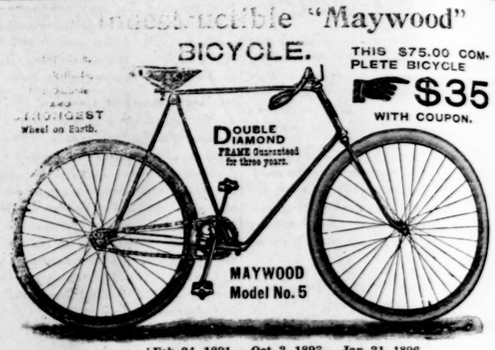

PATENTS { Feb. 24, 1891 / May 17, 1891 } Oct. 3, 1893 / Jan 1, 1895 Jan. 21, 1896 Others Pending

The "Maywood" is the *strongest and simplest bicycle* ever made. Adapted for all kinds of roads and riders. Made of material that is *solid, tough and wiry*; simple in construction, easily taken apart and put together; has few parts; is of such wiry construction that its parts will hold together even in an accident; no hollow tubing to crush in at every contact; a frame that cannot be broken; and simple that its adjusting parts serve as its connecting parts; a one-piece crank in place of a dozen parts; always ready to give reliable and rapid transportation. FRAME—Improved double diamond, guaranteed for three years. Made of ⅝-inch cold rolled steel rods (toughest and strongest metal for this work known); joined together with aluminum bronze fittings in such a manner that it is impossible to break or any part work loose; a marvel of novelty simplicity and durability; the greatest combination of ingenuity in bicycle mechanism known, to build a frame without brazen joints and tubing, as you know that frames continually break and fracture at brazen joints, and tubes when they are bucked in cannot be repaired. WHEELS—28-inch; warranted wood rims, piano wire tangent spokes and brass nipples. HUBS—Large barrel pattern. TIRES—"Arlington" Hoscripe or Morgan & Wright Quick Repair, or some other first-class pneumatic tire. BEARINGS—Ball bearings to every part, including wheels, crank axle, steering head and pedals. CUPS AND CONES—Best quality tool steel, carefully tempered and hardened. CHAINS—High grade hardened case-r, rear adjustment. CRANKS—One celebrated one-piece crank, fully protected by patents; no cotter pins. REACH—Shortest, 28 inches; longest, 37 inches. GEARS—64 or 72. FRONT FORK—Indestructible; fork crown made from gun-barrel steel. HANDLE BAR—Reversible and adjustable; easily adjusted to any position desired; rank's horn furnished if ordered. SADDLE—P. & F., Gilliam, or some other first-class make. PEDALS—Rat-trap or rubber; full ball bearing. FINISH—Enameled in black, with all bright parts nickel plated. Each Bicycle complete with tool bag, pump, wrench and oiler. Weight, according to tires, pedals, saddles, etc., 27 to 30 pounds.

$10 is our Special Wholesale Price. Never before sold for less. To quickly introduce the "Maywood" Bicycle, we have decided to make a special coupon offer, giving every reader of this paper a chance to get a first-class wheel at the lowest price ever offered. On receipt of $35.00 *and coupon* we will ship to anyone the above Bicycle, securely crated, and guarantee safe delivery. Money refunded if not as represented after arrival and examination. We will ship C. O. D. with privilege of examination, for $36.00 and coupon provided $5.00 is sent with order as a guarantee of good faith. A written binding warranty with each Bicycle. This is a chance of a lifetime and you cannot afford to let the opportunity pass. Address all orders to

CASH BUYERS' UNION, 162 West Van Buren Street, Box 1553, CHICAGO, ILL.

Coupon No. 1553 GOOD FOR $5.00 IF SENT WITH ORDER FOR No. 5 Maywood ...Bicycle...

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect April 12th, 1896.

NORTH BOUND.

	DATED Jan. 27, 1895	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35. Daily.		No. 41. Daily.
		A. M.	P. M.	.....	A. M.
Leave Weldon		11 53	9 27	.....	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount		12 57	10 20	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro		12 20	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount		1 05	10 20	.....	6 00
Leave Wilson		2 03	11 03	.....	.....
Leav Selma		2 53	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville		4 30	12 53	.....	.....
Arrive Florence		7 15	3 00	.....	.....
Leave Wilmington,		7:25 a m			
Arrive Fayetteville,		10:35 "			
Leave Fayetteville,		10:55 "			
Leave Fayetteville Junction,		11:05 "			
Leave Sanford,		12:22 p m			
Leave Climax,		2:25 "			
Arrive Greensboro,		2:56 "			
Leave Greensboro,		3:05 "			
Leave Stokesdale,		3:59 "			
Arrive Walnut Cove,		4:31 "			
Leave Walnut Cove,		4:38 "			
Leave Rural Hall,		5:17 "			
Arrive Mt. Airy,		6:45 "			

		No. 47 Daily.			
		P. M.			A. M.
Leave Wilson		2 08	.....	.....	6 35
Leave Goldboro.		2 55	.....	.....	7 20
Leave Magnolia.		4 02	.....	.....	8 29
Ar. Wilmington.		5 30	.....	.....	10 00
		P. M.			A. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

		No. 1, Daily.			
Leave Mt. Airy,		9:35 a m			
Leave Rural Hall,		11:05 "			
Arrive Walnut Cove,		11:35 "			
Leave Walnut Cove,		11:45 "			
Leave Stokesdale,		12:12 p m			
Arrive Greensboro,		12:58 "			
Leave Greensboro,		1:03			
Leave Climax,		1:32 "			
Leave Sanford,		3:19 "			
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,		4:30 "			
Arrive Fayetteville,		4:33 "			
Leave Fayetteville,		4:45 "			
Arrive Wilmington,		7:55 "			

		No. 4, Daily			
Leave Bennettsville,		8 45 a. m			
Arrive Maxton,		9:45 "			
Leave Maxton,		9:50 "			
Leave Red Springs,		10:12 "			
Leave Hope Mills,		10:45 "			
Arrive Fayetteville,		10:59			

		No. 3, Daily			
Leave Fayetteville,		4:47 p. m.			
Leave Hope Mills,		4:53 "			
Leave Red Springs,		5:42 "			
Leave Maxton,		6:12 "			
Leave Maxton,		6:13 "			
Arrive Bennettsville,		7:20 "			

| | | |